



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

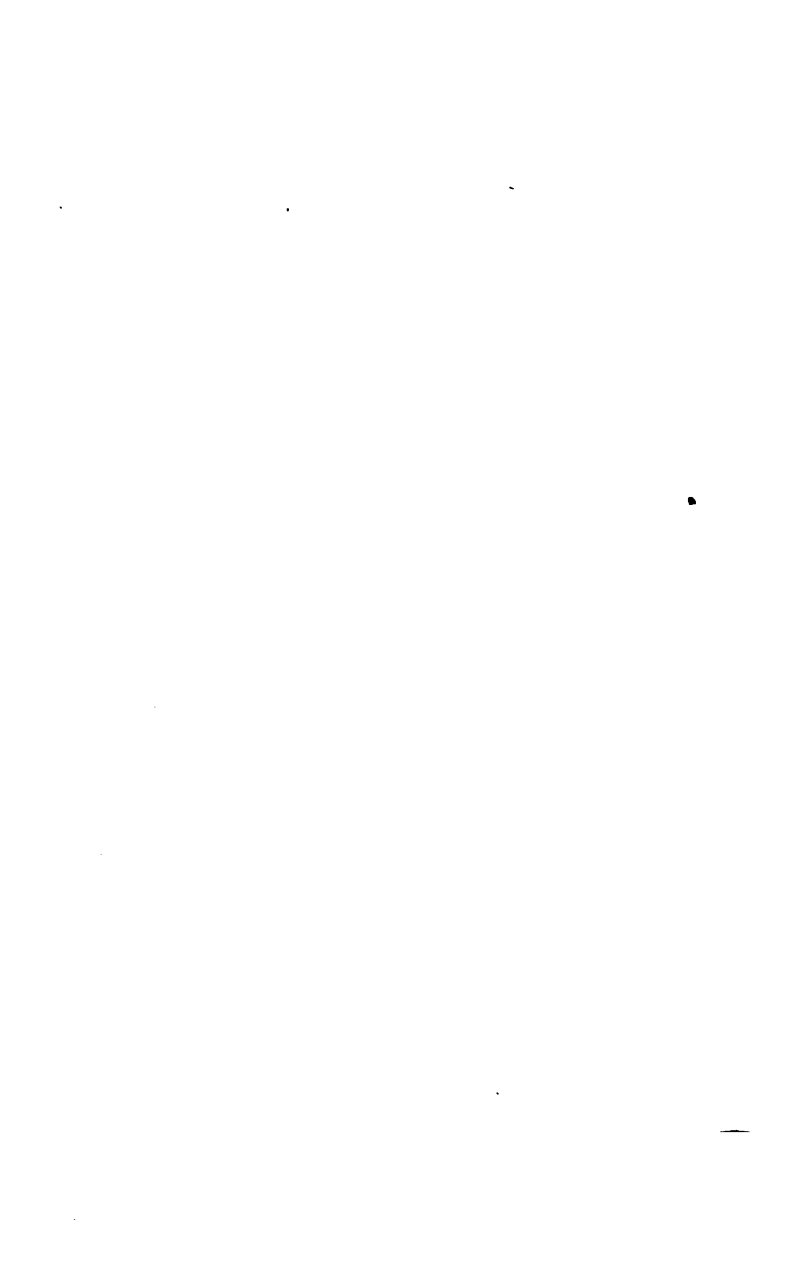
FA 2403.1

TRANSFERRED TO
FINE ARTS LIBRARY



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY







5529
557.29
536

ANCIENT RELIQUES ;

OR,

DELINEATIONS

OF

MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, & DOMESTIC

Architecture,

AND OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS ;

WITH

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES.

—◆—
Eheu ! quam fugaces labuntur anni !
—◆—

VOLUME II.

London :

Published for the Proprietors by W. CLARKE, New Bond Street,
J. CARPENTER, Old Bond Street ; C. CHAPPLE, Pall Mall ;
J. M. RICHARDSON, Cornhill ; and
SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row.
1813.

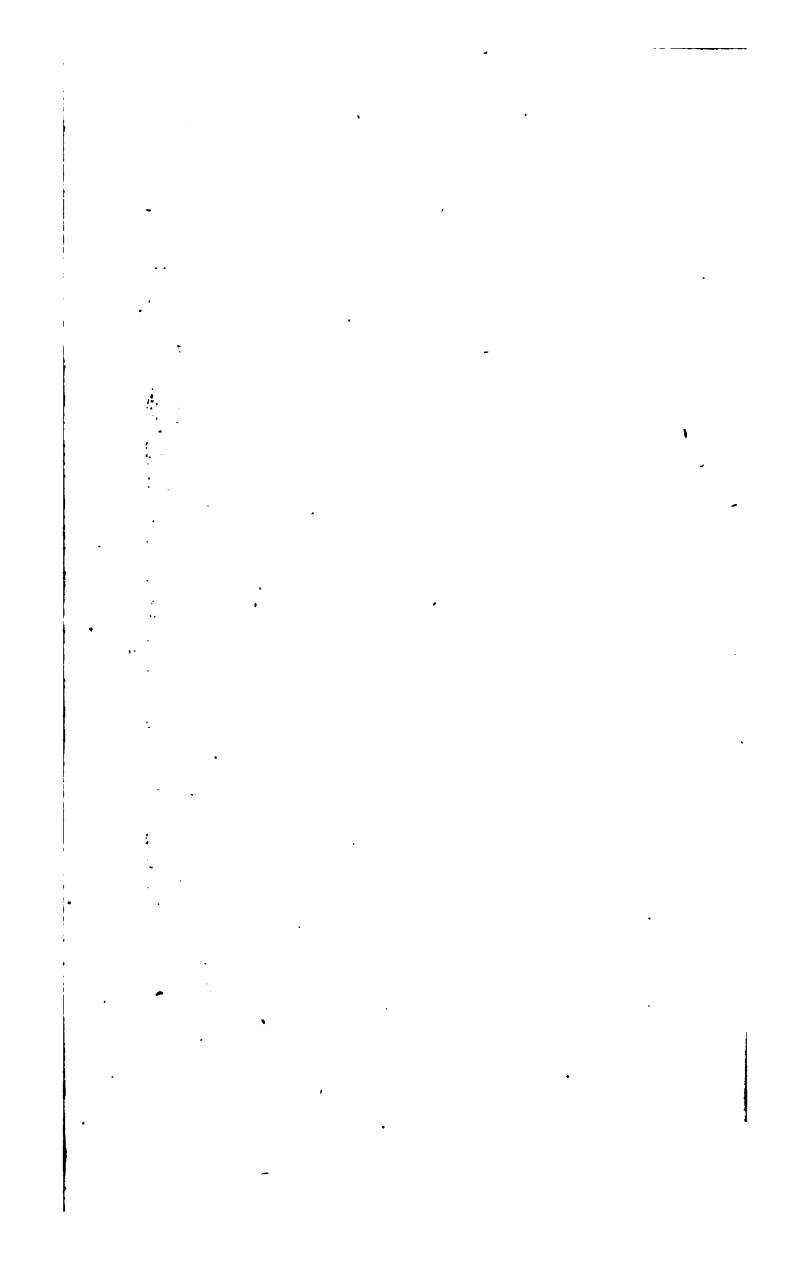
Coe, Printer, 10, Little Carter Lane, London.

FA2403.1

1860, July 13.
Pickman Bequest.



ncir





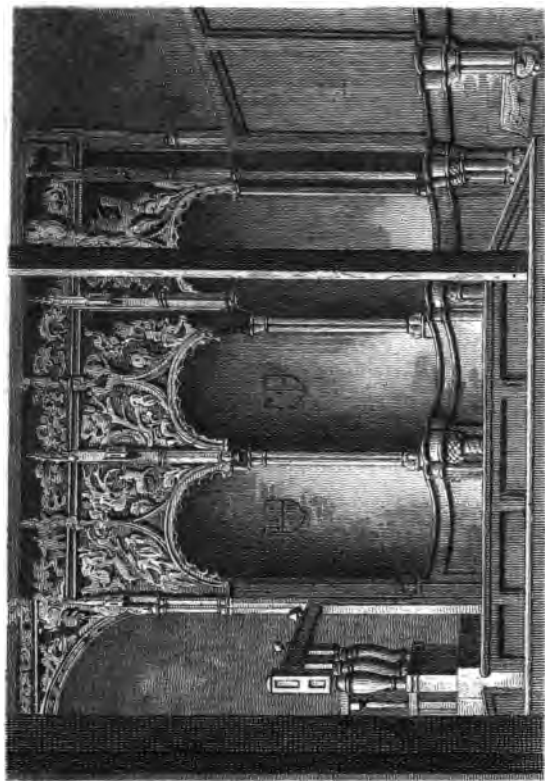
Engraved & Published by J. Hunter from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

N. W. View, of Dunblane Cathedral.



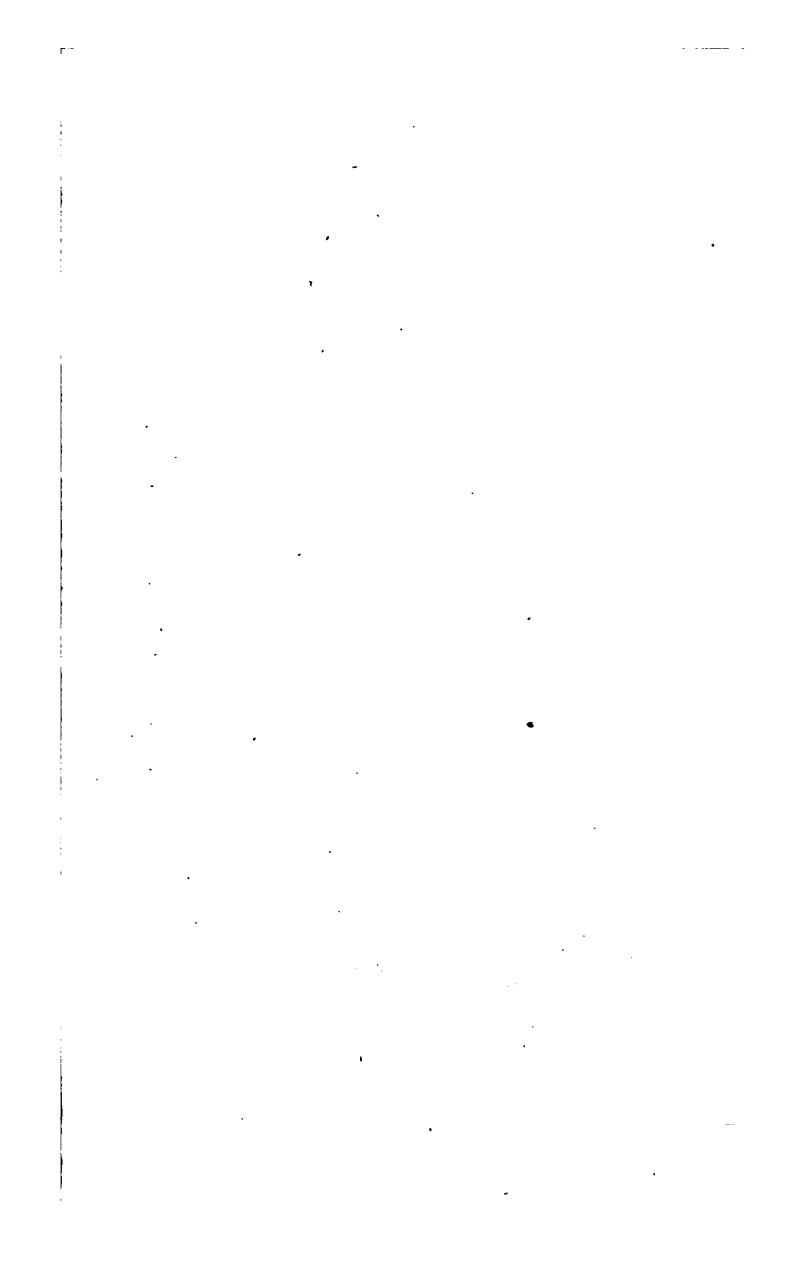
S. E. View of Dunblane Cathedral.





Engraved & Published by J. Duncanson at the printing of J. Dalrymple in Dundee.

Choristers Seats, Dunblane Cathedral.

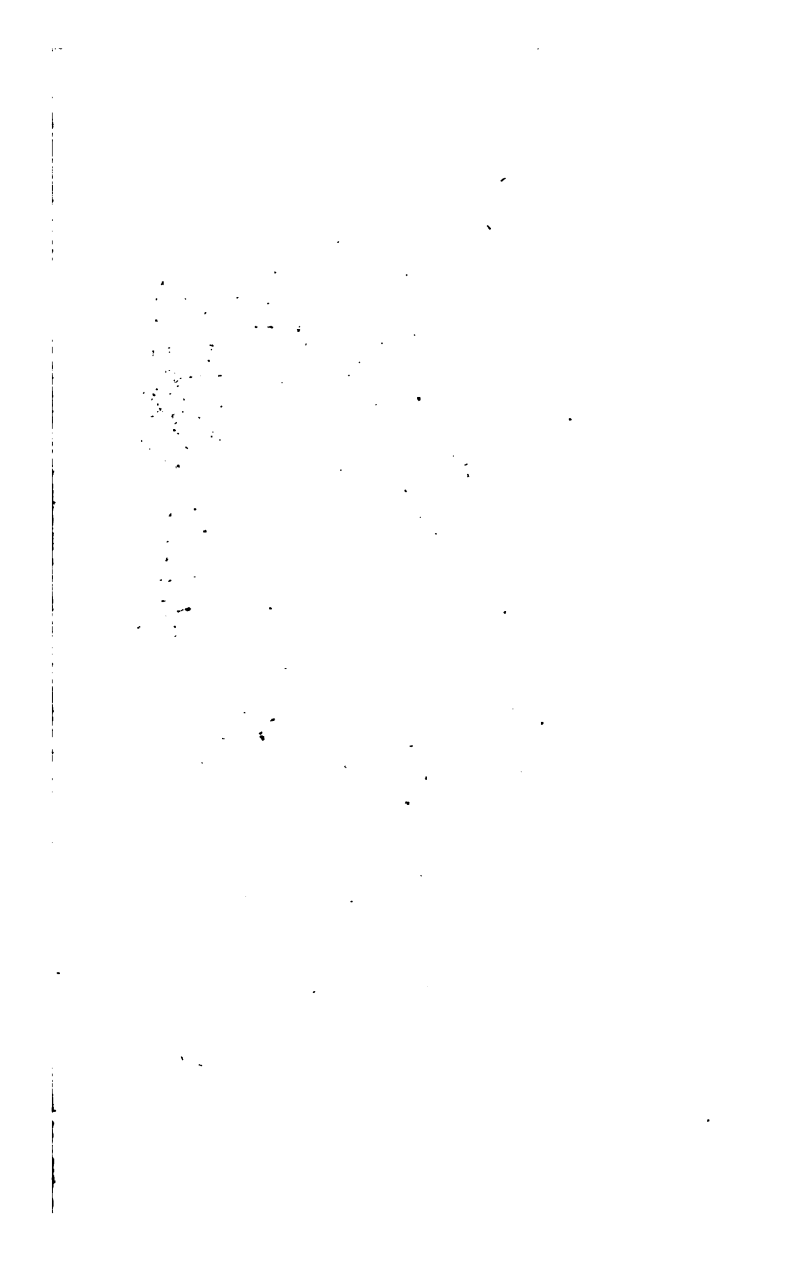


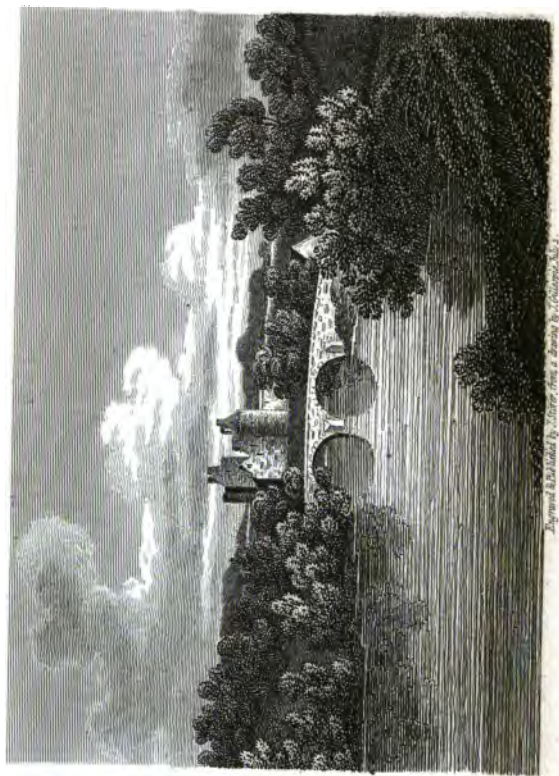


Drawn by L. Gillispie.

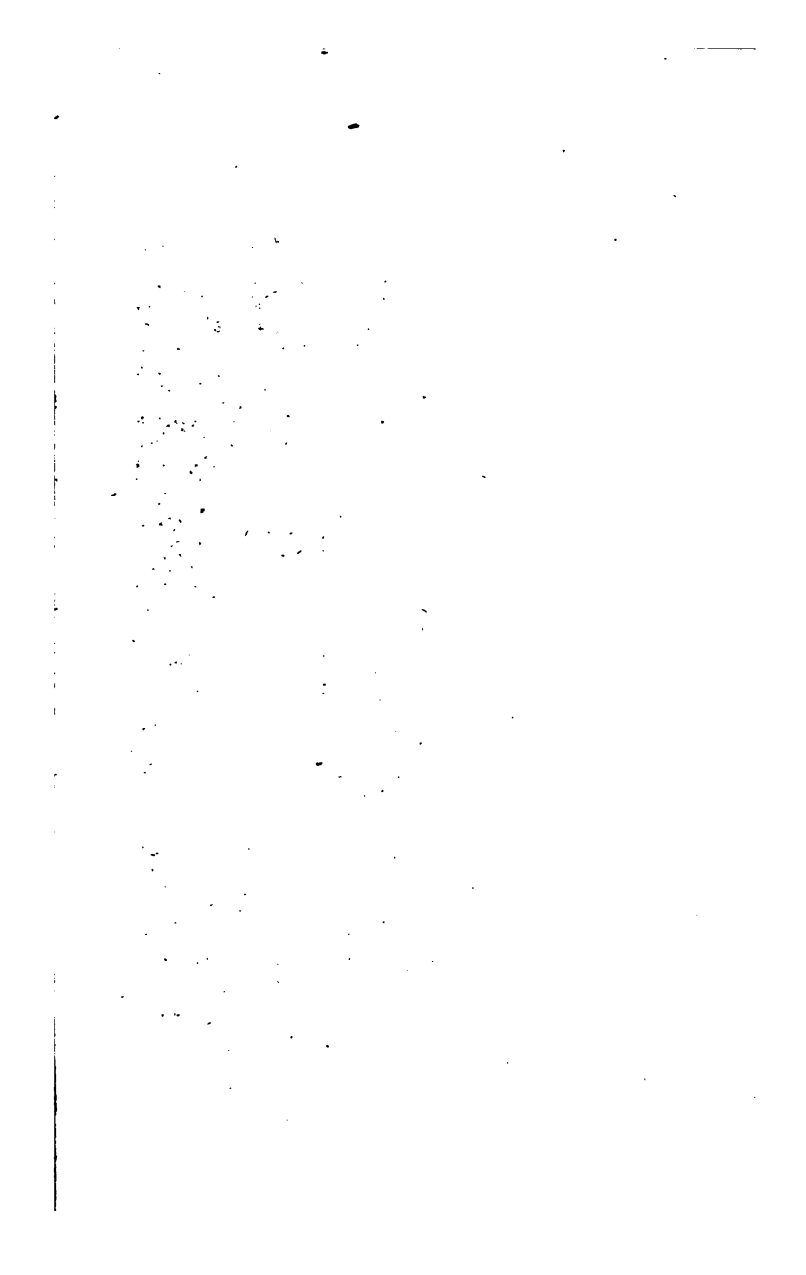
Engd. by J. Storer.

Nave of Dunblane Cathedral, Perthshire.





Dune Castle, Portholme





Remains of Doune Castle Perthshire.

DUNBLANE,

PERTHSHIRE.

DUNBLANE is supposed to have been originally a cell of the earliest Christian clergy in Scotland; it is certainly of very considerable antiquity, and became at length of such importance as to be erected into a bishopric. Its name is said to be derived from *dun*, an eminence or height, and *St. Blane*, the tutelary saint of the place.

The cathedral was built by king David about the year 1142, and the see was probably founded by him at the same time. The greater part of this superb edifice is still standing, though it is principally unroofed, and in a gradual state of decay; excepting the choir, which is kept in repair, and used as the parochial church. The length of the whole building is 216 feet, and its breadth seventy-six; the height of the wall fifty feet, and of the tower 128. Some walls of the various offices and parts of the bishop's palace are still visible, which demonstrate the buildings to have been elegant and extensive; the whole site in its present state is impressively grand, displaying a range of venerable and hoary ruin which is rarely to be seen. Within the choir are several of the chorister's oaken seats entire; on these are carved antique and grotesque figures, among which may be traced

DUNBLANE.

a resemblance of cats, foxes, owls, and other creatures. At the west end are upwards of thirty prebendaries' stalls; on the right side of the entrance is the bishop's seat, on the left, that of the dean, both of oak, and most beautifully carved. In the centre of the choir several large blue stones still indicate the graves of the bishops and deans; some of them were formerly ornamented with plates of brass. Behind one of the modern seats is a niche, containing the figure of a bishop, as large as life; he is habited in pontificals, having the mitre on his head. Under the cathedral are many sepulchral vaults. The families of Stirling, Keir, and Chisholm, the Drummonds of Cromlix and Strathallan, and many other houses of ancient name, have separate burial places in the cathedral.

In the year 1682 Dr. Robert Leighton was consecrated bishop of Dunblane; and a few years afterwards translated to the archbishopric of Glasgow. He bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the clergy and others of the diocese of Dunblane, with funds for its support. This library with its funds were put under the charge and direction of the right hon. the viscount of Strathallan, sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, John Graham, commissary clerk of Dunblane, and their heirs male, the minister of Dunblane for the time being, and two other clergymen of the presbytery of Dunblane, chosen by the synod of Perth and Stirling. Under the direction of these

DUNBLANE.

curators, this library has received many additions, and is now a most valuable and useful collection.

In the times of the bishops and dignified clergy, their residences were resorted to by the great families, as metropolitan cities now are. Of this Dunblane affords many examples, such as *Montrose Lodging*, &c.; but they are all by the waste of time now nearly demolished, excepting that of viscount Strathallan, which is still standing, and inhabited. This mansion shews, from its ancient and stately apartments, the dignity of its former owners; it is only known by the name of "My Lord's House." The family of Strathallan, now represented by general Andrew Drummond, were proprietors of the fine estate of Cromlix, to which this house was attached.

The principal proprietor of Dunblane is now Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie, who liberally took the lead in a subscription appropriated not only for the preservation of the remains of the cathedral in general, but more particularly for opening and glazing the magnificent east window of the choir, the beauties of which for many years remained unnoticed and unknown, from having been built up in the more barbarous ages with stone and lime.

The river Allan, upon the banks of which the village and cathedral of Dunblane are agreeably situated, affords a variety of fine specimens of beautiful and romantic scenery. This river rises in Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, on the northern side of the Ochills, about

DUNBLANE.

the distance of eleven miles from Dunblane. It abounds with Burn-trouts, and in some places with pike; salmon, gilsea, and sea trout, are also got during the summer floods. The course of the river is rapid for several miles; afterwards it flows in beautiful curves through wide and fertile meadows; and in the last part of its course it is again rapid, its banks steep, mostly covered with wood, and boldly romantic, more particularly so near Kippenross, which has a walk branching from the Inn at Dunblane, considerably elevated above the banks of the river, and about a mile in length, being inclosed on either side with full-grown beeches, and having its declivity adorned with a variety of lesser trees: this pleasant avenue terminates near the house of John Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie. Near this mansion, amidst the romantic beauties of the place, stands the largest sycamore tree to be found in Great Britain: the height of its trunk is thirteen feet, the circumference of the bottom twenty-seven, and at about six feet from the ground, which is its smallest girth, it measures eighteen feet; at the ramifications of its branches its rotund is thirty feet: one of its main limbs was blown away some time ago, the remaining five are of uncommon magnitude. From this tree to the bridge of Allan, a distance of two miles, there is a foot-path commanding a prospect, which in point of romantic and picturesque grandeur is scarcely to be exceeded. The river Allan ultimately falls into the Forth, a little above Stirling bridge. The classical reader will recollect that

DUNBLANE.

the Scottish bard Burns has made the banks of the Allan the subject of one of his most beautiful songs.

A few miles to the eastward of Dunblane is Demyet, which forms the south-west extremity of the Ochill hills; it rises 1345 feet in perpendicular height from the valley of the Forth. Its summit presents a view, which for beauty, richness, and extent, yields perhaps to none in the united kingdom, if it is surpassed by any in Europe.

On the way from Dunblane to Demyet is the Sheriff Muir, where the battle of that name (sometimes called Dunblane) was fought in 1715 between the adherents of the house of Stewart under the earl of Marr, and the troops of George I. commanded by John, duke of Argyle. The right and left wings of each were defeated, but the superior generalship of the duke secured the victory to his majesty's arms.

Some miles to the northward of Dunblane, and near the banks of the Allan towards its source, is the Roman camp at Ardoch, which being the most complete in Scotland is worthy of particular attention. Its situation gave it many advantages, being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a great way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep bank of the water of Knaik, which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides being most exposed, very particular care was taken to defend them, independent of the regular lines of fortification. Here are no less than five parallel rows of ditches

DUNBLANE.

perfectly entire, whereas on the west side there were only two rows of these ditches. The general's quarters, or *prætorium*, the roads and lines of communication with a larger (but not so strongly fortified) camp, posts of observation, signal posts, &c. are still distinctly to be seen.

The whole of the lower part of the country along the Allan and the neighbouring rivers to the westward, including the Teath, the Forth, and their tributary streams, which flow through the districts of Monteath and Strathallan, rests on a beautiful exposure to the south, the spacious valley of the Forth above Stirling forming the base; beyond which rises, with a bold and regular front, a range of hills stretching from Stirling to Dumbarton. The chain of the Ochills forms the eastern boundary of this district, whilst the back ground to the north and west is composed of the lofty and imposing features of the celebrated Alpine chain of mountains, called the Grampians, containing successively the peaks of Benvorlick, Benmore, Benlede, Benvenue, and Benlomond.

In the centre of this grand amphitheatre is situated Doune castle, about three miles distant from Dunblane.

The date of the construction of this ancient baronial fabric is unknown—tradition reports it to have been built by Murdoch, duke of Albany, who was executed on a hill within sight of it.

It is very probable that the town is coeval with the

DUNBLANE.

castle; but when the church at Doune was built in the year 1756, there were very few houses, except some scattered huts; since that period however the vacancies have been supplied with neat buildings covered with slate. The town consists of one street, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch a considerable distance west, to a point where the roads from the bridge of Teath and Callender meet. On this point a very neat market-cross is erected, and passing the cross, the streets divide with the road, each division continuing to two bridges thrown across a small rivulet that runs south to the Teath—the three streets thus situated form exactly the letter Y. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war, in ancient times; and it is more than probable that at a very early period it was occupied by some fortification long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more likely, when it is considered that the present castle was built by one of the earls of Monteath; at a time when Monteath was a lordship of regality, it is natural to presume that the family would have called the edifice the castle of Monteath, after the lordship to which it belonged; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected.

For size and strength the castle exceeds most in Scotland, those of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Dumbar-ton excepted. The walls are about thirty feet high and

DUNBLANE.

ten thick. The tower is on the north-east corner, and what remains of it is about eighty feet high, but its massy size and thickness detracts greatly from its lofty appearance. The north-west corner was formerly the family residence. The quadrangle, each side of which is ninety-six feet, is inclosed by the strong wall already mentioned. The great gateway enters from the north ; its iron gate and bars are still entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor on each side of the entry. From the great area you ascend to the tower and north-west corner of the building by two suits of stairs, opposite to each other, which appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, now in ruins.

The western stairs lead to a spacious lobby that divides the kitchen from the great hall. The hall is sixty-three feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and the roof appears to have been covered with stone ; but nothing now remains excepting the bare walls. The kitchen chimney extends the whole breadth of the room ; supported by a strong arch, still entire. The whole building on the western side bears the marks of ancient grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stairs lead to the apartments in the tower. The first room is spacious, with an arched roof and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall already described, at the north-west corner, and was probably the dining

DUNBLANE.

room; this part of the building being formerly the family residence.

From the south-east corner of the dining room a narrow stone stair, descending by a subterraneous passage, leads to a cell or dungeon, under the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted but from a room above, through a small square hole in the arched roof of the dungeon, probably left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive. Johnson relates, that a conspirator being detected in a design against the life of a chief (Macdonald), was taken to one of these dungeons in his castle, and "when he was hungry they let down a plentiful meal of salted meat, and when, after his repast, he called for drink, conveyed to him a cup, which when he lifted the lid he found empty. From that time they visited him no more, but left him to perish in solitude and darkness."

The first time a notice of Doune castle occurs in history, is sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed constable thereof by James V. The son of sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the great seal of certain lands, to be called the barony of Doune. He was a steady friend of queen Mary during the civil wars, when this castle was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

Before the abolition of hereditary offices, courts were held here in a room kept in repair for the purpose.

In the rebellion in 1745 it was occupied by the rebels, who planted a twelve-pounder in one of the windows

DUNBLANE.

and several swivels on the parapets: these guns were brought from a merchant-ship which had fallen into their hands. On its being evacuated by the rebels, an engineer was sent down by government to survey the castle, with an intention to repair and fortify it, if capable of being made tenable. But it is probable he reported to the contrary, as it has been neglected and suffered to fall into ruin. It is now the property of the earl of Moray, who has lately repaired the wall to prevent further dilapidation.

This castle is beautifully and strongly situated on a mound, and is accessible on one side only. On two sides, it is surrounded by the river Teath.

The character of the scenery connected with this river is now too generally known to require description. It is necessary only to mention that the whole of that scenery, which is immortalized by the poem of the Lady of the Lake, is upon this river, and its parent lakes, including Loch Catherine, Loch Achry, Loch Venachor, Glen Finglas, &c. on the one branch of the river, and Loch Lubnaig, the pass of Leny, &c. on the other.

A third side of Doune castle is defended by the steep banks of the Ardoch, sometimes called the water of Kilbryde, from the castle of that name, which is beautifully situated on a precipice that hangs over the stream, and which anciently was the baronial residence of the earls of Monteath, and now occupied by sir James Campbell of Aberuchill. This stream rises from a lake called Loch

DUNSLANE.

Maghaig, which is nearly circular, and about a mile in diameter.

Tradition, as already observed, reports that the castle of Doune was built by Murdoch, duke of Albany and earl of Monteath and Fife; but however much we may be disposed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of that unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice.

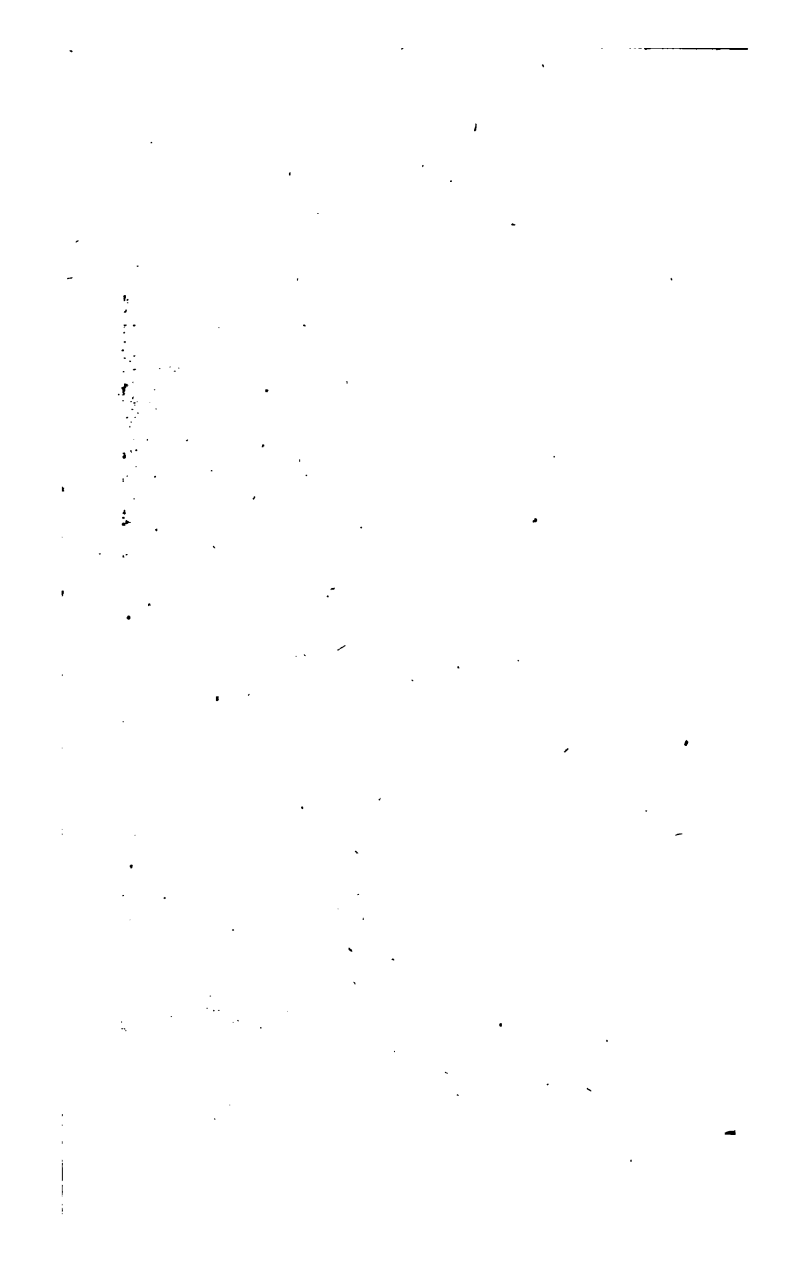
Murdoch was the grandson of Robert, second king of Scotland; his father was created earl of Monteath in the year 1370, and in 1398 duke of Albany: in 1406 he succeeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert the third, and governed Scotland fifteen years. In the year 1401 Murdoch was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Honalden, and detained till exchanged for Percy in 1411; and on the 3d of September 1420, he succeeded his father in the government; but being of a sluggish disposition, and scarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in four years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune castle. Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdoch's father, who was a man of a bold, enterprising spirit, generous and humane, and much esteemed by all ranks of people at home and abroad: but any account of the true date of the castle can amount only to probability.

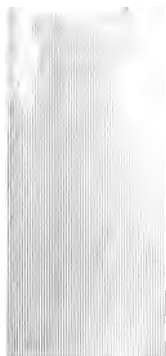
The misfortunes of Murdoch seem equal to his indo-

DUNBLANE.

lence ; for after being prisoner in a foreign country ten years, he led a retired life until the death of his father, when he entered on his short reign of four years as regent over Scotland, and soon became overwhelmed with the load of state affairs : his resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling ; Murdoch was taken betwixt Doune and Dumblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In the summer of 1423 the prisoners were tried, condemned, and beheaded on one of the Goven hills, to the north of Stirling castle, about half way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdoch's wife, being carried from Doune castle to the castle of Tantallan, in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children were sent to her in the prison, to try if impatient of grief she would reveal the supposed treason, but her answer was noble and elevated : That if the crimes objected were true, the king had done justly and according to law. Murdoch, his lady, and two sons, are entombed in their family burial place, in the small island of the Loch of Monteath.





Engraving of a Roman road in Tuscany, showing the Via Cassia.

Stone Street, a Roman Road in Tuscany.

THE STANE STREET,

SUSSEX.

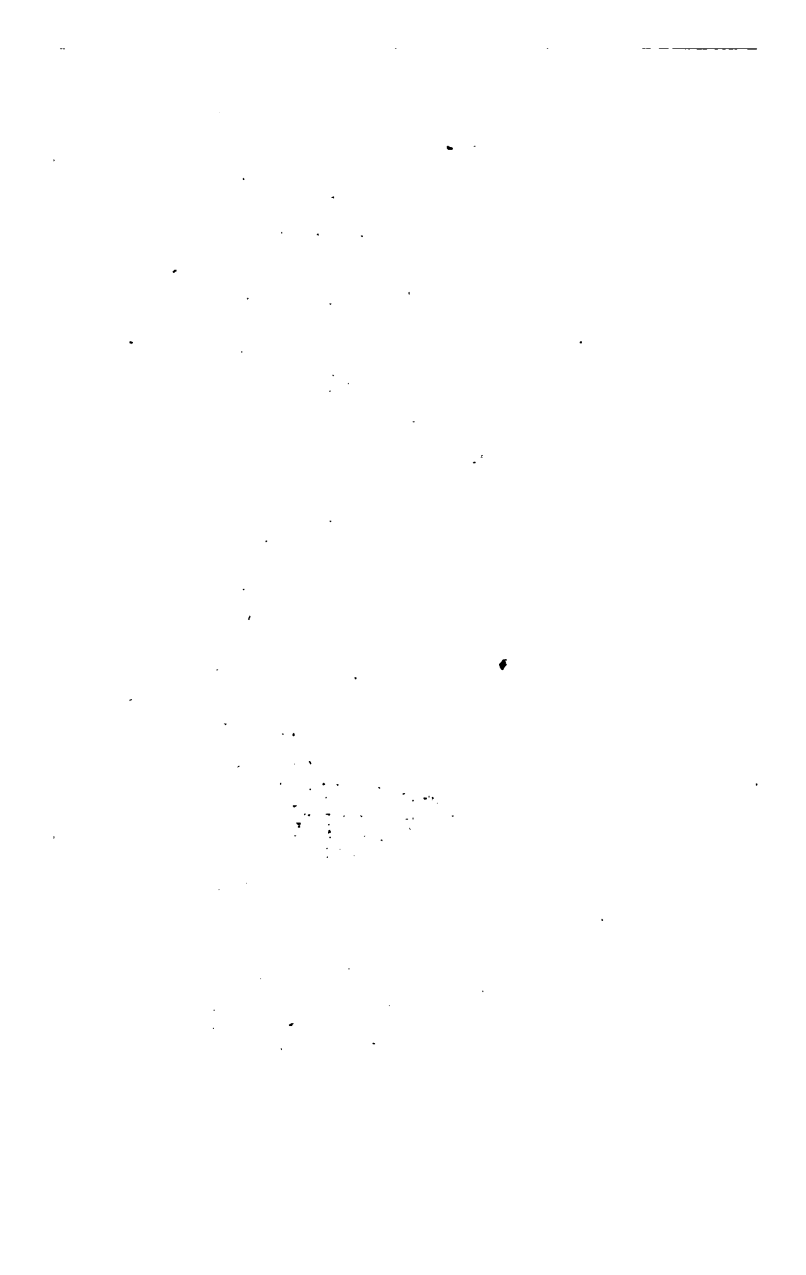
THIS is one of the Roman roads, among many others, not mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonine, although well known the whole way from Chichester (the *Regno* of the Romans) to London.

The military ways of the Romans were constructed with considerable ingenuity and labour, and may be described as a causeway of ten or twelve feet high : they led in a direct line from one town to another, which was seldom a greater distance than fifteen or twenty miles. The materials used in their construction were generally taken from the neighbourhood through which they passed, such as flint in the chalky districts, and stone where it most abounded : in some instances the surface was covered with pebbles or gravel.

When we consider the great progress of cultivation, and the continual change in the inhabitants of this country for the last 1800 years, it is hardly fair to expect traces of all the Roman roads, or the most trifling marks even of the military posts that were constructed on them : but in the instance before us we have a fine specimen, called the *Stane*, or *Stone-street*. This road came from London, and entered the county of Sussex by Oakwood,

THE STANE STREET.

and passing by Slinfold and Billingham, entered Pulborough ; whence it goes towards Hardham, Coldwaltham, and ascending the steep acclivity of Bignor hill, passes over Glating beacon, from which spot our Drawing was made. Here the view opens with amazing grandeur ; the road keeping its course over some irregular ground to the North Wood, through which it passes, and is again visible over the corner of Halnaker Down, falling in with the present turnpike at Halnaker, and approaching the Roman station at Chichester. In the extreme distance is the Isle of Wight, with a large portion of the English Channel, and Spithead on the right : perhaps there are few situations in the kingdom that present a view so grand and interesting.





Figured in the 13th Century, from the collection of the British Museum.

Ancient Coffin Lid, Argyleshire.

ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARDCHATTAN, *ARGYLESHIRE.*

OF the ancient priory of Ardchattan, founded in the thirteenth century by John M'Dougal, some considerable remains still exist, forming the residence of D. Campbell, esq.: the principal part of the edifice was destroyed by fire a short time before the Restoration, and the present dwelling, which was the hall of the monastery, was fitted up soon afterwards. Among other remains of the ancient interior is a curious recess with a groined roof, called the friar's closet; several windows, with the tracery almost entire, and the greater part of the chapel, continue to mark the architectural style of this establishment: the principal part of the site is now used as a burial ground, in which are several ancient monuments.

The relic here represented was discovered in this cemetery a little lower than the surface of the earth, a few years ago; and it now remains uncovered for the inspection of the curious; it contains an inscription in Latin, translated as follows: " Here lie M'Dougal and Duncan, also Dougal their successor, the first two of whom descended from the same father and mother; but Dougal, who erected this monument, was by a former union; he died in the year 1502."

ANCIENT COFFIN LID AT ARDCHATTAN.

In this district stood the famous city of Beregonium : it was situated between two hills, one called *dun macsníchán*, " the hill of Snachan's son : " and the other, much superior in height, is named *dun bhail an rígh*, " the hill of the king's town." A street paved with common stones, running from the foot of one hill to the other ; is still called the Market Street, and another place, at a little distance, is named the Meal Street. A few years ago a man cutting plats in a moss between the two hills, found one of the wooden pipes that conveyed the water from one hill to the other, at the depth of five feet below the surface ; no traces of any distinct buildings or fortifications are to be found on either side of the hills, the foundations having been dug up for the purpose of erecting houses in the neighbourhood. There is a tradition among the lower orders that this city was destroyed by fire from Heaven.



Engraved & Published by J. Storer from a Drawing by H. G. Carter and J. G. Carter.

The Manor House, Canonbury, Middlessex.

CANONBURY,

MIDDLESEX.

THE manor of Canonbury stands in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, upon an eminence which commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country and the metropolis. This manor is supposed to have been given by Ralph de Berners to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; it was enumerated among other possessions of that house in the reign of Henry III. The prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew afterwards had his residence here, hence its name Canonsbury, bury signifying bower, or burgh, a dwelling. Upon the dissolution the estate was given to lord Cromwell, who being soon after attainted, it reverted to the crown, and a rent charge of £20 *per annum* was taken from it, as part of the jointure of the divorced Ann of Cleves. Edward VI. granted this manor to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; by his attainder and death it came again to the crown, and was given by queen Mary to sir John Spencer, who is said to have been the richest subject of that time; his heiress marrying the earl of Northampton, conveyed the manor to that noble family.

The greatest part of the ancient residence is now taken down; what remains consists of a lofty brick

CANONBURY.

tower, seventeen feet square and fifty-eight high, with some adjoining erections and large fragments of the park walls: the latter are daily giving way to the enormous system of building now carrying on here, as well as in every other direction near the metropolis. The present remains of Canonbury appear to have been erected by William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, some time between the years 1509 and 1532, as well on account of his device, a bolt and tun, which still remains cut in stone upon various parts of the walls, as from the style of the buildings, which are evidently of that period; the inside of the square tower retains much of its original appearance, and is ornamented with pannelling, curiously carved, though in greater part daubed and disguised with paint and paper hangings.





Engraved & Published by J. Storer, Aug. 1840.

Monument in Pelynt Church, Cornwall.

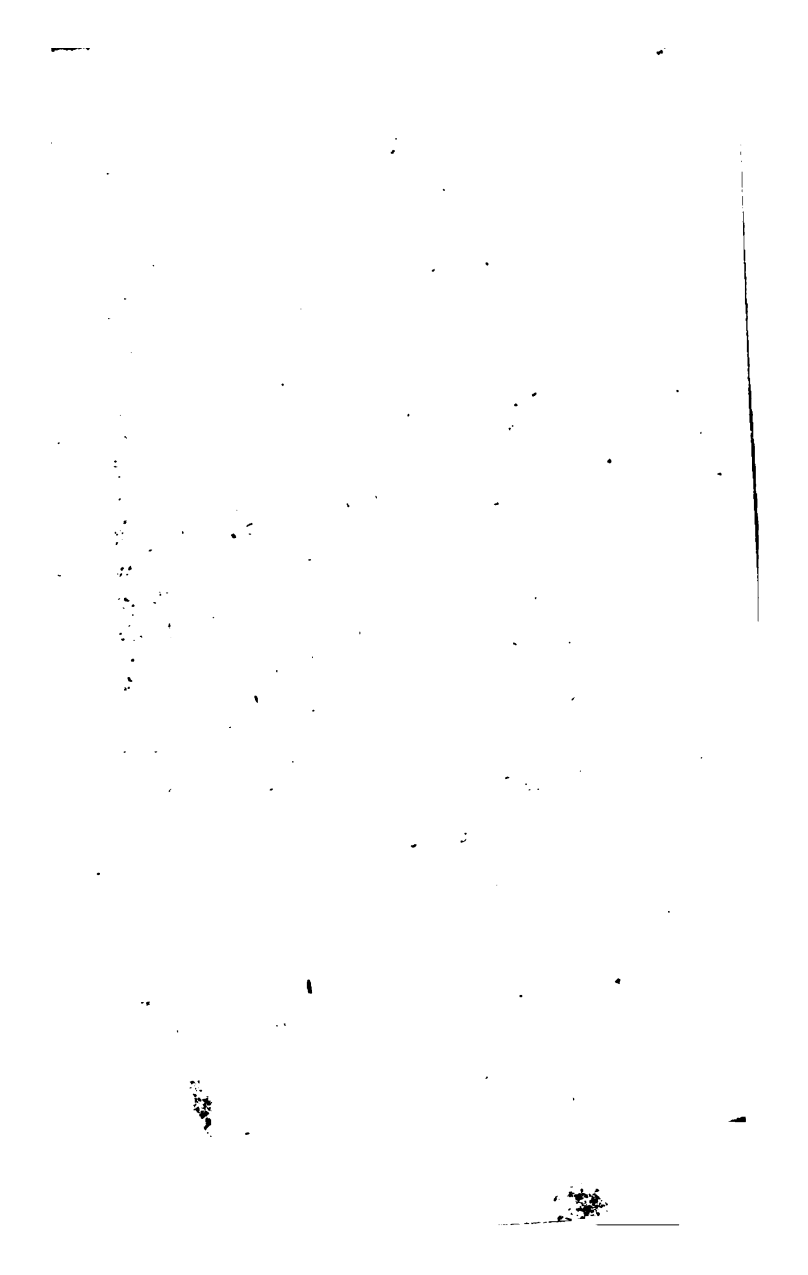
MONUMENT IN PELYNT CHURCH,

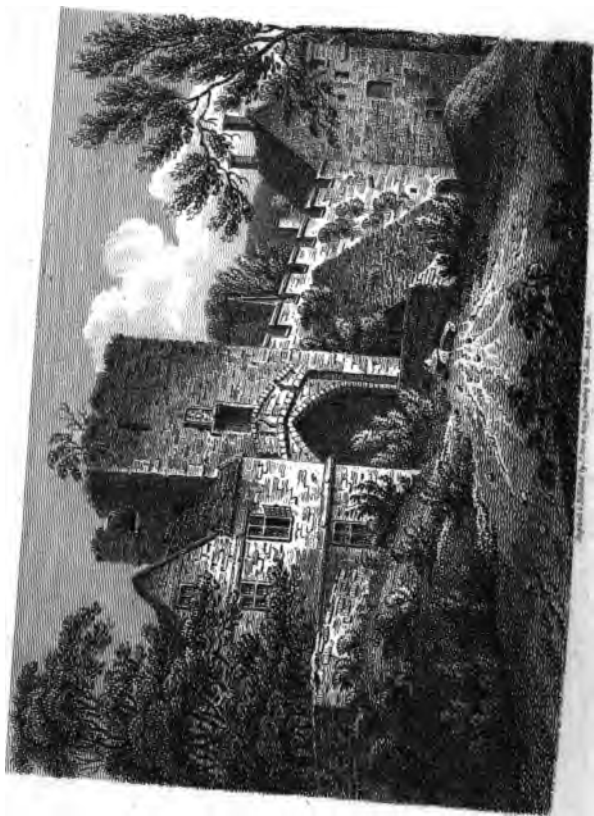
CORNWALL.

PELYNT Church, near Looe, in Cornwall, is of considerable antiquity, being in a mixed style of Saxon and Gothic architecture: it consists of two main aisles, with a nave, transept, and chancel, and two side aisles, one called Trelawney, and the other Bake. In the former are four marble stones, with appropriate inscriptions, to the memory of some of the Trelawneys; underneath is a vault, in which the remains of several of the same family, including the bishop, have been deposited: also Mrs. Pole, the mother of the present Mr. Pole Carew. In the other, or Bake aisle, on a plain slate stone, is a figure at full length, representing — Achym, esq. who formerly was possessed of a considerable estate in this parish. There are several other funereal devices upon different parts of the walls. The principal ornament of the Church is a large marble Monument, erected to the memory of Francis Buller, esq. who died September 7, 1615; he was settled at Tregarriek, in the parish of Pelynt, and descended by his mother from the elder branch of the Courtènays, earls of Devonshire and barons of Oakhampton, which titles became extinct by the death of Edward, earl of Devonshire, at Padua, in 1556. Francis Buller was the

MONUMENT IN PELYNT CHURCH.

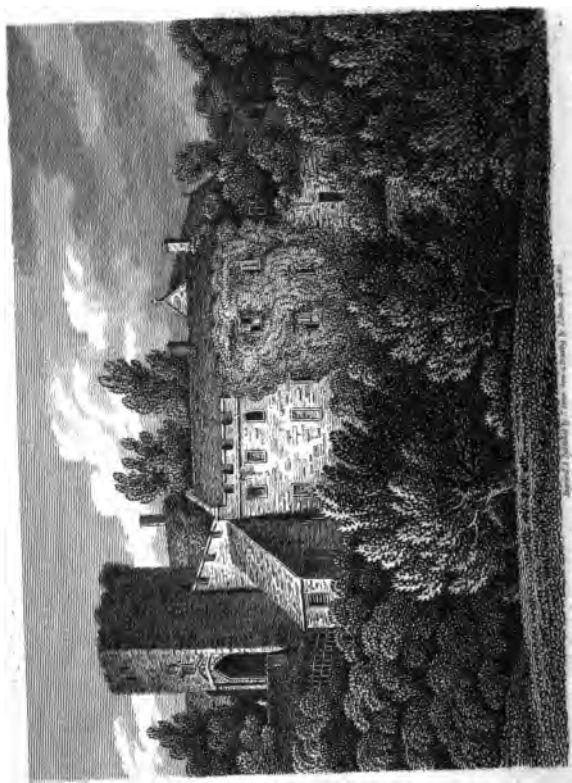
father of sir Richard Buller, knt. of Shillingham, in Cornwall, who was the ancestor of John Francis Buller, esq. ; this gentleman, at considerable cost, repaired the monument of his ancestor in Pelynt Church, about the year 1726. His great grandson, James Buller, esq. of Downes, in the county of Devon, and of Shillingham, in Cornwall, is at this time one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Exeter.





Folley Castle, Somersetshire.





Part of Tisbury Castle, Somersetshire.

FARLEY CASTLE,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE village of Farley is beautifully situated within about six miles of Bath. It was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon one of his followers, at whose death it reverted to the crown, and was given by William Rufus to Hugh de Montfort, a native of Normandy. In the latter years of Henry III. sir Henry de Montfort had his baronial residence at this place, which gave rise to its appellation of Farley Montfort; it afterwards by purchase became part of the possession of Thomas, lord Hungerford, and continued in his family as a chief seat for the space of nearly 300 years: during this period it received many additions and alterations, and was esteemed a fortress of considerable importance. Like the generality of these warlike structures, it has been gradually decaying, and now presents a most romantic scene. Its ruins stand on the northern acclivity of a rocky hill, embowered with oaks, walnut trees, and poplars. It consisted of two courts or wards, lying north and south; the court northward was 180 feet in length from east to west, and 144 feet in breadth from north to south; and was flanked by four round towers sixty feet in height. Each of these towers, the walls of which are five feet thick,

FARLEY CASTLE.

were originally divided into three stories, the apartments lighted by narrow windows and embrasures. The walls of the south-east and south-west towers are still remaining, and beautifully veiled with ivy. More than half also of the north-east tower is still standing: the southern wall being fallen down, the windows and old chimney pieces, interwoven with ivy and wild roses, appear to view. The north-west tower is quite down, as are also almost all the intermediate walls and building, except a small portion of the parapet northward, which overlooks a deep dell, shaded with the thickest wood. In this court stood the great hall and the state apartments, which (if tradition speaks the truth) were not to be equalled in grandeur by any structure in this part of England, being decorated with rich tapestry, exquisite sculpture, and beautiful paintings. The hall was a very large and long apartment, hung round with armour worn by its martial possessors, and spoils brought from Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and Calais. But of these buildings, which towards the close of the last century were nearly entire, the smallest remnant now is not left standing, the whole area of the court being rudely strewed with the ruins, which lie in heaps, covered with weeds and luxuriant herbage. A large gateway led from this to the southern court, in which were the offices, stables, store-houses, and guard rooms; the principal entrance was on the east side, through an embattled gate-house, the shell of which is still standing; before it there was formerly a draw-bridge

PARLEY CASTLE.

over a deep moat, which surrounded the whole castle ; the holes through which the pulleys of the bridge passed are still visible in the gateway wall, and over the arch are the arms and crest of the Hungerfords, richly sculptured in the stone. On the eastern side of this court stands the chapel, to which there is a descent of several steps ; this building has of late years been repaired ; it consists of a nave and chantry chapel on the north side, the former fifty-six feet in length, and nineteen and a half in breadth ; the latter twenty feet in length, and fourteen in breadth. The altar slab is of rich granite : against the south wall stands the old pulpit, and underneath it are several pieces of armour, such as a head-piece, breast-plate, with a saddle, brought hither in an old chest from the castle hall before the time of its demolition. Behind the chapel stands the old habitation of lord Walter Hungerford's, two chantry priests, now converted into a dairy ; the external walls of this part of the castle retain some of their pristine battlements. In this Castle was born Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, brother of king Edward IV. This lady was heiress to her brother Edward and to her grandfather Richard Neville, earls of Salisbury and Warwick, and was in 1513 created countess of Salisbury by king Henry VIII. She married sir Richard Pole, knt. by whom she had four sons ; the youngest of them, Reginald, was the pope's cardinal, by whose political manœuvres, she and her whole family were involved in much difficulty and trouble, and she

FARLEY CASTLE.

was at length beheaded in the Tower of London, May 27, 1541, after having been closely confined two years in prison. Her eldest son Henry Pole, lord Montague, had suffered the same fate before her in 1538.

The village of Farley is but small, containing about twenty families; the living is rectorial, in the deanery of Frome. In 1292 this rectory was rated at eight marks nine shillings and fourpence; the abbot of Cirencester receiving out of it an annual pension of 4s. The parish church stands on an eminence southward from the Castle, and is of one aisle, ninety-two feet in length and twenty-four in breadth. At the west end is a small tower, containing five bells.





Engraved & Published by George S. Appleton & Son, 27, Nassau Street, N. Y.

Never-Lastin' Kent.

HEVER CASTLE,

KENT.

HEVER CASTLE was the ancient seat of a family of that name. It was erected in the time of Edward III. by William de Hever, who had obtained the king's license to "embattle his manor-house," as well as to have liberty of free warren within this demesne. His two daughters and coheiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brocas; the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and lord mayor of that city, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI. and great grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. and mother to queen Elizabeth.

On the decease of sir Thomas Boleyn, K. G. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father to the unfortunate Anne, Henry seized this estate as in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family. The next possessor was Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly rent of £93 : 13 : 3½. She made Hever Castle her general place

HEVER CASTLE.

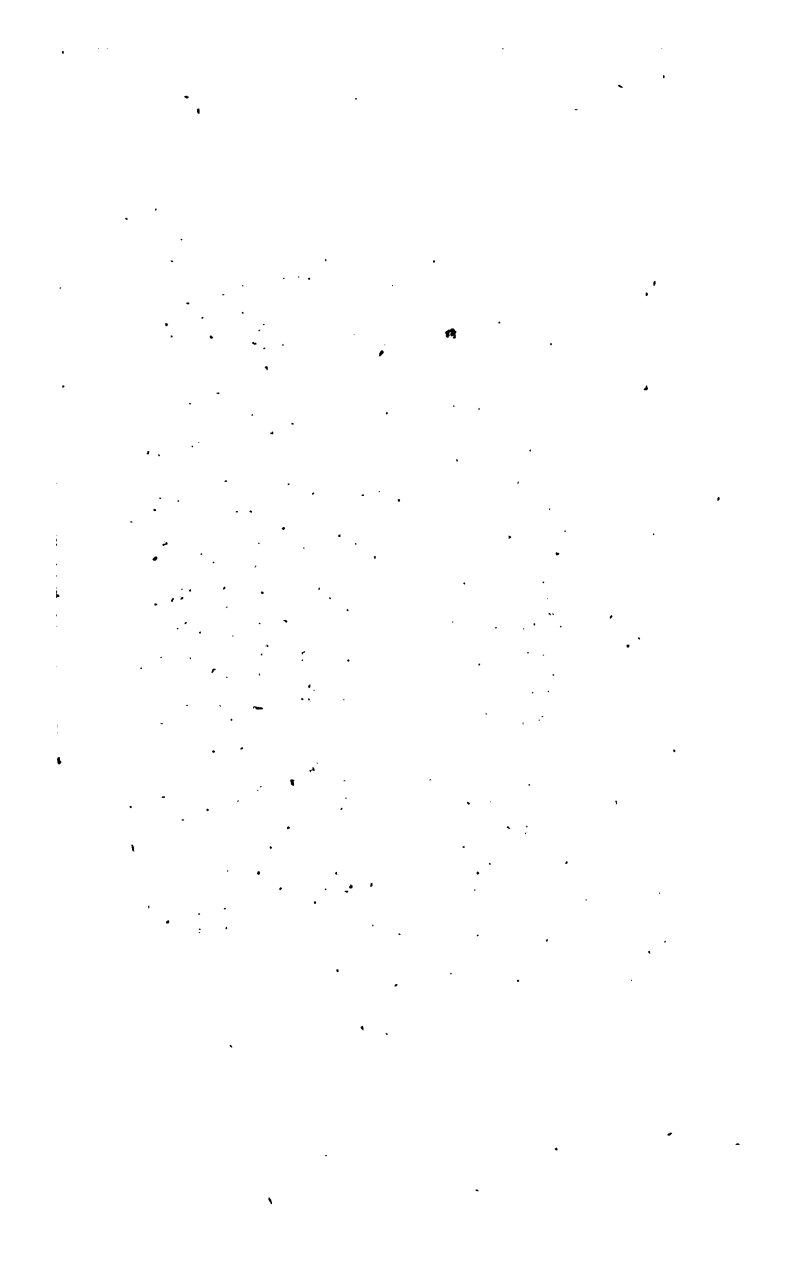
of residence; and died here in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary. In the same year these estates were sold by commissioners authorized by the crown to sir Edward Waldegrave, lord chamberlain to the queen's household; who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the tower, where he died in 1561. The manors of Hever-Cobham and Hever-Brocas, have since passed through different families to the Medleys, of Sussex.

Hever Castle is a very fine and venerable ruin; it is surrounded by a moat, supplied with water by the river Eden. The entrance gateway, which consists of a centre, flanked by towers, is embattled, and strongly machicolated, and also defended by a portcullis. The great staircase communicates with various chambers, wainscotted with small oaken pannels, and a long gallery, having a curious ornamented ceiling in stucco. The windows of the staircase display several shields in painted glass, collected from different parts of the Castle, charged with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns, &c. A small recess or apartment, opening from the gallery, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery, part of the floor lifts up, and discovers a narrow gloomy descent, leading as far as the moat, and called the dungeon.





West Door, Rochester Cathedral, Kent.





Engraving of the West Door, Cathedral from a Drawing by J. P. Sturt.

Part of the W. Door, Rochester Cathedral.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

KENT.

THE Cathedral at Rochester stands at a little distance to the south of the High Street, and east from the castle, the walls of the precincts running parallel with the castle ditch. It is built in the form of a double cross; and consists of a nave and aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower and spire. This edifice exhibits specimens of the architecture of at least four distinct eras. The nave and west front, with some exceptions, were the work of the Norman Gundulph, together with the massive bell-tower, which stands between the transepts, on the north side, and still bears his name. The choir and upper transept were erected in the reigns of king John and Henry III. by the sacrist, William de Hoo, with the produce of the oblations made at the shrine of St. William. On approaching the west entrance of this interesting pile, the beholder cannot but be struck with the magnificence of design, and richness of decoration, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time and the innovations of modern architects, are still observable throughout. The principal doorway opens in the centre, under a beautifully recessed semicircular arch, consisting of a variety of mouldings, supported by

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

four entire columns, and a semi-column on each side. The capitals are composed of wreathed foliage, from which proceeds the heads of birds and other animals. All the mouldings of the arch are decorated by sculptures; the principal of them representing twisted branches, and curled leaves, with a variety of small animals and human heads, in rich open work. The transom, which rests upon the imposts of the arch, is composed of eight stones, ingeniously dove-tailed together, the outer faces of which are sculptured with the figures of the Apostles. In the space above is a representation of the Saviour, seated, with a book, open, in one hand, and the other raised, as in the act of benediction, and on each side is an angel inclining towards him, together with the symbols of the Evangelists. From the other remains of the ancient parts of this front, it appears to have consisted of four ranges of small arches, some of which are intersected; having richly ornamented mouldings, and exhibiting a vast variety in the designs of the capitals, and flutings of the pillars, scarcely any two being alike. Many of the recesses beneath the arches, as well as the spaces between the different lower range of pillars, are wrought heads of animals, projecting, and looking towards each other. It seems also from various representations drawn in the beginning of the past century, that this front had originally four octagonal towers, which rose above the roof to the height of two stories, and terminated in pyramids; only one of these is now standing; that

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

nearest to the centre, on the north side, was probably rebuilt in a different form, at the time when a considerable portion of the middle of this front was removed to make room for the spacious pointed arched window which now occupies it, and which consists of sixteen larger lights, and numerous smaller ones in the arch above. The two other octagonal towers, which occupied the extremities to the north and south, have been removed within the last forty years: the northern tower was pulled down to the foundation, and rebuilt in a style intended to bear some resemblance to the original: yet the similitude is but slight. A whole-length statue, however, of Gundulph, the founder, standing on a shrine in pontificals, with his crozier across his breast, was carefully preserved, and fixed in front of the new tower, where it now remains. His mitre has been since broken off, and his right hand, which is stated to have held the representation of a church, is also destroyed.

Excepting the west front, the whole remaining exterior of the Cathedral must be considered as extremely plain, if not altogether destitute of ornament. The ends of the west transept and the chapels of St. Mary and St. Edward, are supported by buttresses; this is not the case with the choir, the ponderous roof of which has been suffered to depend entirely on the thickness of its wall, aided by a collateral support from the several towers of its transept and east end. From the

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

west door is a descent of several stairs to the nave, the greater part of which preserves its original character. The first five columns on each side, and half of the sixth, are in the massive Norman style, supporting semicircular arches, decorated with zigzag mouldings, and having plain fluted capitals. The columns are dissimilar, not any two in the same range being exactly alike, though the opposite columns in the respective ranges uniformly correspond. Above the arches sustained on these columns is a second story of arches corresponding both in size and ornament. The space beneath each of the latter, however, is filled up with two smaller arches, having zigzag mouldings, supported on three short thick columns, with fluted capitals.





Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith, 1824.

Entrance to Canons, Ashby Ch. Northamptonshire.

ASHBY CANONS,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

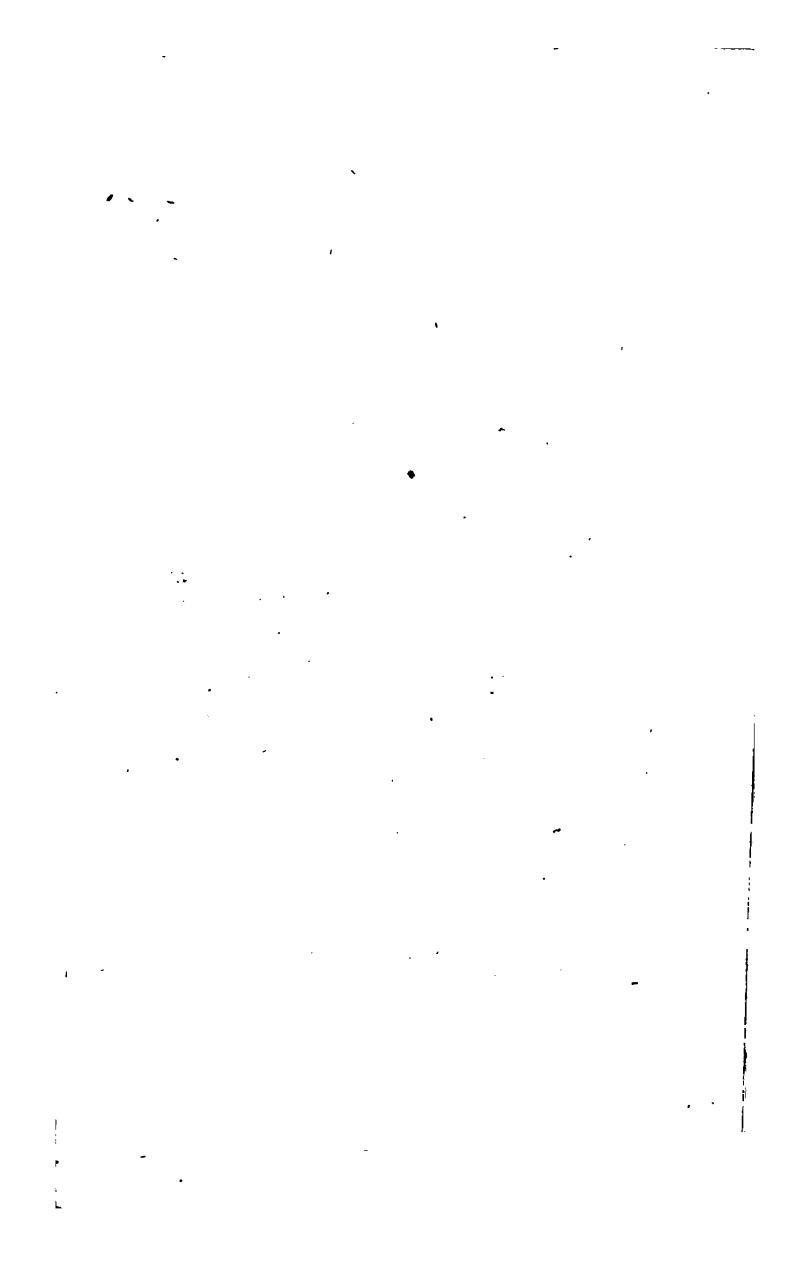
ASHBY CANONS received its appellation in part from a priory of black canons, founded here by Stephen de Leye, in the reign of Henry II. The annual revenues at the dissolution were valued at £112:8:4½, and the site of the house with the possessions belonging to the monks, were granted to sir Francis Bryan, from whom they passed to sir John Cope. Nothing remains of the monastery but the small church, in which are sepulchral monuments of several of the Dryden family, who came into possession of the manor after the Copes.

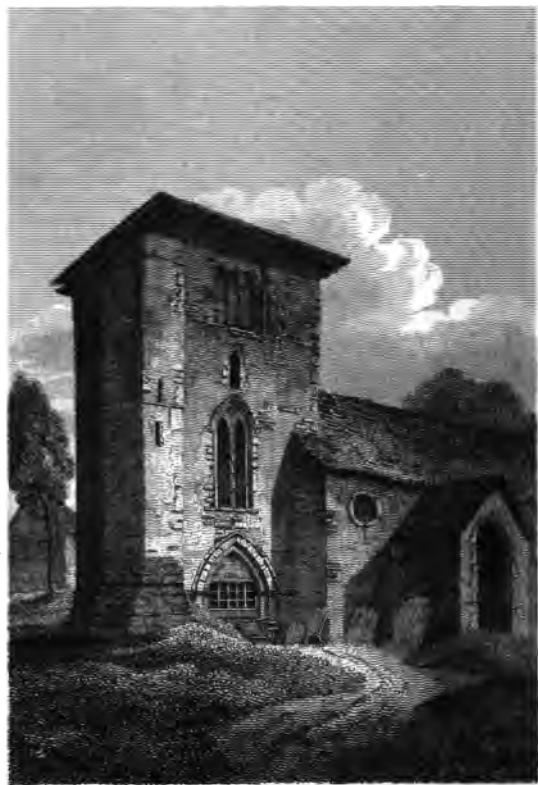
The mansion house, at present the seat of sir John Dryden, is a moderate-sized structure, built in an age when strength and durability were more consulted in architectural designs than regularity or symmetry. A few years since it received some repairs and embellishments, out of the ruins of the residence of the Copes above mentioned. The only thing remarkable in the present building is a room thirty feet by twenty, which is said to be entirely floored and wainscotted with the timber contained in a single oak tree, which grew on this lordship.

ASHBY CANONS.

Not far from Ashby Canons is the village of Green's Norton, which gives title to the hundred. In this village, it is generally supposed, was born the celebrated lady, eminently distinguished both for virtue and rank, queen Catharine Parr, and her brother William, marquis of Northampton. On the marriage of their father, sir Thomas Parr, knt. with Maud, one of the co-heiresses of sir Thomas Green, he came to reside at this place. Catharine having been introduced at court, soon found means to engage the affections of the amorous king Henry VIII. and became his sixth wife.

In the church are a few monuments worthy of notice. On an altar tomb are the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife in the dress of the time, in white marble. The first represents Thomas Green, who died in the time of Edward III. Other memorials of the Green family are found here in different stones, brasses, and fragments of stained glass. The font in this church is ancient and curious.





Engraved by J. G. Smith from a sketch by W. P. Carey.

Ervas Harold Church, Herefordshire.

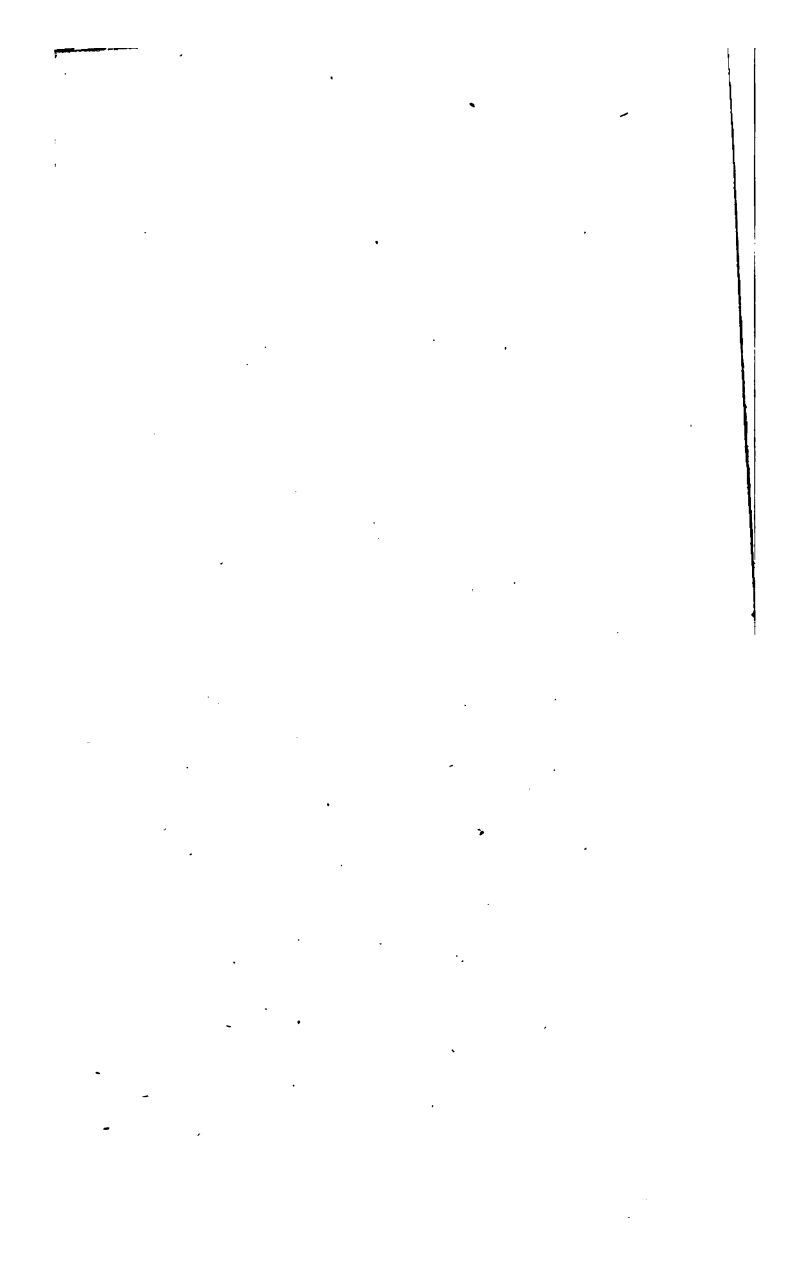
EWIAS HAROLD,

HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE church at Ewias Harold is a small but interesting building, and is supposed to have formed a part of the priory, founded by Filius Harold, first at Dules, in this neighbourhood, and afterwards removed to this place. On an eminence, bounded on the north-east by a small stream which falls into the Dore, was an ancient castle, but now demolished, formerly the head of the lordship of Ewias Harold, which is described by Leland as being "a mile in breadth where it is narrowest, and most in length two miles: it hath goode corne, grasse, and woode." This castle was founded previously to the conquest; and according to the doomesday book, was "refortified by Alured de Marleburgh." Dugdale says, that this fortress was built by William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, after the conquest: but the statement of Leland is more likely to be the truth: he observes, "the fame goeth, that kynge Harold, had a bastard namyed Harold, and of this Harold, part of Ewis was namyed Ewis Harold. The fame is, that the castell of Map-Herald was buildid of Harold afore he was kynge; and when he overcam the Walsche men, Harold gave this castle to his bastard. Great parte of Mapherald casteell is yet standinge, and a chapelle of Seint

EWIAS HAROLD.

Nicholas in it. Ther was sometyme a parke by the castell: the castle stondythe on a mere hill."—Harold, lord of Ewias, according to Mr. Gough, was son of Ralph, earl of Hereford, and father of Robert, founder of Dore Abbey; but Leland says that the latter was the son of Harold's bastard: "This Robert had issue Robert. The second Robert had one dowghtar, caulld Sibille Ewias, married to sir Robert Tregoz, a Norman; Robert Tregoz had issue John Tregoz, this John Tregoz married lord William Cantelupe's dowghtar, caulld Julia, sistar to Thomas Cantelupe, bishop of Hereford, and chancellor to Henry III. John Tregoz had by Julia two dowghtars, Clarence, married to John, lord De la Ware; and Sibille, married to Guliam de Grandesono. Tregoz and Graunson were the last that were men of any greate estimation that dwelly'd in Mapheralts. John Beauchamp, lady of Bergaveny, bowght of De la Ware and Graunson Mapeherault castell. Ther is a village by the castle caulld Ewis Heralde, in the whiche was a priorie, or cell of blake monks."





Engraved & Published by J. Goring, Sep. 23. 1841. from a Sketch by A.D.

S. Door, Thirwaite Church Norfolk.

THWAITE CHURCH,

NORFOLK.

THE entrance to Thwaite Church has been an object of great curiosity to antiquarians. It consists of an highly-ornamented receding semicircular arch of six different mouldings, supported on each side by two pillars, the caps of which are exquisitely sculptured, as is the space on each side between the pillars. Over the centre of the doorway is a rudely sculptured head, which from its different style of execution appears to have been set up at a much later period than the time when the door was erected.

It is supposed that a church was erected here in very early times, as Thwaite formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury; its doorway exhibiting many different ornaments exactly similar to those which may still be traced on the curious tower of St. James, at Bury.

Not many miles from Thwaite are the remains of Langley Abbey, founded for white canons by Robert Fitz-Roger in 1198. In the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. the revenues, valued at £128:19:9 *per annum*, were granted, with the site of the abbey now called the Grange, to John Berney, esq.; at present it is included in

TREWAITE CHURCH.

the extensive park of sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. whose residence, Langley hall, is a most noble modern building, having at each corner a turret rising a story above the centre of the building, and two detached wings. The offices are enclosed by plantations, and the park is well stocked with deer.





Engraved by J. B. Knapp, from a drawing by H. H. Whedden, Esq.

Whedden Hall, Bucks.

WHADDON HALL,

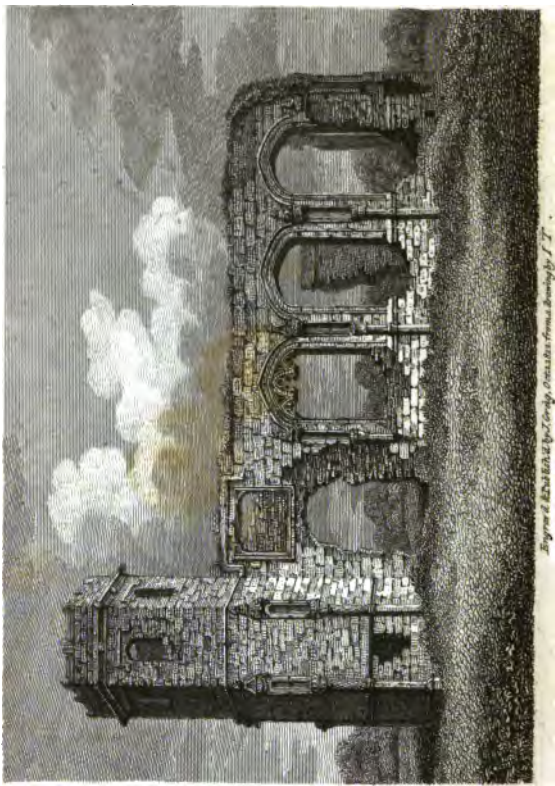
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE first family upon record that possessed this property are the Giffards, who in William Rufus's time were possessors of the adjoining land in the parish of Blecheley, and were about that time lords of the manor, and held the office of keeper of Whaddon Chace: afterwards it came to the earls of Arundel; and by grant in 1245 to the Fitz-Jefferys; and from them through the female line it descended to Lionel, duke of Clarence, the Mortimers and Plantagenets, and thus reverted to the crown. The manor of Whaddon formed a part of lady Jane Seymour's dower, and at this time (1812) there is a part of the chace which goes by the name of Queen's Park, and some of the original oak paling here and there appears. The manor was afterwards in the Pigotts, to one of whom (sergeant Pigott), there is a monument in the church, once very costly, but now much dilapidated. It had a rich canopy, supported upon black stone pillars, with engraved brasses. By the Pigotts it was sold to the noble family of Grey of Wilton. The brave Arthur, lord Grey, resided here, and was honoured with a visit by queen Elizabeth in 1568, who is said to have expressed herself greatly

WHADDON HALL.

gratified with the sports of the chace in such a magnificent amphitheatre of wooded scenery. Spencer the poet was lord Grey's secretary, and tradition says, beneath the shade of a venerable oak, which grew on the south side of the garden, he wrote parts of his *Fairy Queen*. James I. afterwards gave this manor to his minion sir G. Villiers, duke of Buckingham. In 1698 the manor and chace were jointly purchased by James Selby, esq. and Dr. Willis, the celebrated physician. His grandson, Browne Willis, of antiquarian fame, resided here, and of his representatives it was bought by the late Mr. Selby, who pulled down part of the house and rebuilt the front in its present style, which amongst its lofty elms makes a pleasing appearance. Mr. Selby bequeathed the property to William Lowndes, esq. of Winslow, who now bears the name of Selby; and his eldest son, W. Lowndes, esq. member for the county, possesses and resides at Whaddon Hall. There are some remains of ancient Gothic windows, with stone mullions, on the south side of the house, with some arms in stained glass. The tower seen in the Print seems to have formed a corner staircase of the old mansion, and is of great antiquity.





Engraved from a drawing by J. T.

Holy Ghost Chapel, Basingstoke, Hampshire

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, BASINGSTOKE,

HAMPSHIRE.

ON an eminence at the northern extremity of Basingstoke, are situated the remains of Holy Ghost Chapel, so called from its having been connected with a brotherhood or guild of the Holy Ghost, instituted by sir William Sandys, *knt.* afterwards first lord Sandys, and Fox, bishop of Winchester, under a license from Henry VIII. This fraternity was dissolved in the first of Edward VI. and its possessions vested in the crown ; but in the first of Philip and Mary, a brotherhood was again established here, and the former possessions re-granted " for the maintenance of a priest, for the celebration of divine service, and for the instruction of the young men and boys of the town of Basingstok." About the beginning of the reign of James I. the brotherhood became extinct ; and during the confusion of the civil wars, the chapel estate was seized by parliament, and the school shut up ; but through the care of bishop Morley, the estate was again restored, about the year 1670. The site of this chapel is traditionally said to have been occupied by a religious structure from the period of the Saxon times ; and the present building is generally ascribed to the above sir William Sandys. The building, though small, is much

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

enriched with sculpture. The only parts now standing are the south and east walls, with an hexangular tower at the south-west angle, in which was formerly a staircase. On the piers between the windows on the south side, are long narrow pedestals, with niches rising above them. The angles of the tower are decorated in a similar manner: the walls are of brick, cased with free-stone. The effect arising from the elevated situation of these ruins is extremely beautiful. The building appears to have been first dilapidated in the civil wars, and has been almost entirely neglected ever since. The large regular apartment to the westward of the Chapel is supposed to have been the body of an ancient church to which the Chapel was attached.





* Engraved by J. Gray. Carved from a Photo by F. H. Marshall.

Monument in Goudhurst Church Kent.





Engraved & Published by J. Gray Oct 24th 1841 from a Sketch by F.W.L. 1841.

Monument of Sir Stephen de Rochester, Donshurst Ch. Kent.

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH,

KENT.

THE Church of Penshurst is a large and respectable edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, chancel, &c. The sepulchral memorials are very numerous, and among them are various tombs and monuments of the Sidneys, most of whom and their alliances lie buried here.

The Monument on the north side of the chancel, which we have engraved, commemorates the family of William Darkenol, minister of the parish in 1596: the epitaph is in some degree obliterated; but it mentions his father and mother, and two sisters, and states that

“ The sonnes and daughters now spronge of this race,
Are five score and od in every place.”

The other subject represents a portion of the effigy of sir Stephen de Penchester, who was interred here, in the south chancel or chapel; the upper half of the figure is all that now remains. He appears to have a shield on his left arm, and his right hand is grasping the hilt of his sword. His head, encased in a hood of mail, is resting on a pillow; the tomb, excepting this portion, is totally destroyed.

Penshurst, the far-famed residence of the Sidneys

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH.

for two centuries, and still so of their descendant by the female line, John Shelley Sidney, esq. was the ancient seat of the Pencestres, or Penchesters, who were settled here in the Norman times, and one of whom was the above-named sir Stephen de Penchêster, that " famous lord warden of the five ports, and constable of Dover castle," who flourished in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. ; he is described as " a very learned man, and ordered all the muniments, grants, &c. relating to Dover castle, to be written in a fair book, which he called Castelli Feodarium, and out of which Darell composed his history of that fortress." Dying without male issue, his estate was divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses. Joan married Henry de Cobham of Roundal, in Shorn; and Alice matched to John de Columbers: the latter in right of his wife became possessed of this and some adjoining manors, which soon afterwards were conveyed to sir John de Polteney, or Poultney, who in the fifteenth year of Edward II. had license to embattle his mansion house at Penshurst. His widow re-marrying, conveyed these estates into the family of the Lovaines, with the consent of her first husband's immediate heirs; and they afterwards passed by an heiress to sir Philip St. Cleer, whose son sold them to the regent duke of Bedford. On his decease at Paris, in the fourteenth year of Henry VI. Penshurst and other manors descended to his next brother, Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, after whose death in 1447, they descended to the

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH.

king, and were in the same year granted to the Staffords. On the attainder of Henry, duke of Buckingham, the possessions of this family fell to the crown, and Henry VIII. retained Penshurst in his own hands many years, and also enlarged the park. Edward VI. gave this manor and its appurtenances to sir Ralph Fane, who within two years was executed as an accomplice of the protector Somerset; soon after which the young king granted Penshurst and other neighbouring estates to sir William Sidney, one of the heroes of Flodden Field, who had been his tutor, chamberlain, and steward of his household from his birth to his coronation, and was lineally descended from sir William Sidney, knt. chamberlain to Henry II. with whom he came from Anjou. This gentleman died the following year, anno 1553, at the age of seventy, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Henry Sidney, a learned and an accomplished knight, who had been educated with Edward VI. The premature death of this youthful monarch, who expired in his arms, affected sir Henry with sincere grief, and he retired to Penshurst to indulge his melancholy. He died when lord president of the Welsh Marches, in the twenty-eighth year of Elizabeth, and his body was buried here by the queen's order with great solemnity, but his heart was interred at Ludlow, the seat of his government. He left sir Philip Sidney (styled the Incomparable by the writers of his age), two other sons, and a daughter named Mary, who became countess of Pembroke, whom her

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH.

brother sir Philip has celebrated in his *Arcadia*, and Ben Jonson immortalised by the beautiful lines inscribed on her tomb. It would be useless to attempt in the small space allotted for our descriptions, a biography of this truly great and virtuous man, sir Philip Sidney; he was born at Penshurst, on the 24th of November 1554, and at the battle of Zutphen, on the 22d of September 1576, he received a mortal wound, and died the 17th of October following. His body was brought to England in the beginning of November, and interred with great solemnity and military pomp in St. Paul's cathedral. His brilliant talents and extensive acquirements obtained him universal admiration. He was educated at Christ College, Oxford. His brother, sir Robert Sidney, succeeded him; he was an excellent soldier, and appears to have been a considerable statesman; he was first advanced to the rank of a baron by the title of lord Sidney, of Penshurst, and afterwards was created earl of Leicester; he died at Penshurst, in July 1626, at the age of sixty-three. His grandson was the famous Algernon Sidney, who was implicated in the Rye-house plot, and put to death in 1683.

Penshurst has frequently been the theme of the poet's lay; the remembrance of the illustrious persons who have resided here, and the venerable character of the place, having a strong tendency to excite those vivid emotions of melancholy feeling which form no inconsiderable portion of the imagery of the poet's day-dream.





Engraved & Published by J. Grogg, Oct. 1822, from a Sketch by W. Verelst.

Part of Turo Church, Cornwall.

TRURO CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

THIS Church is a spacious fabric of that elegant kind of architecture which flourished in England about the reign of Henry VII. : it consists of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one, and has a modern steeple of very unharmonious proportions, which does not correspond with the body of the Church.

In the windows are several fragments of painted glass ; and in one of them on the south side is the date 1518, the year when the Church was finished.

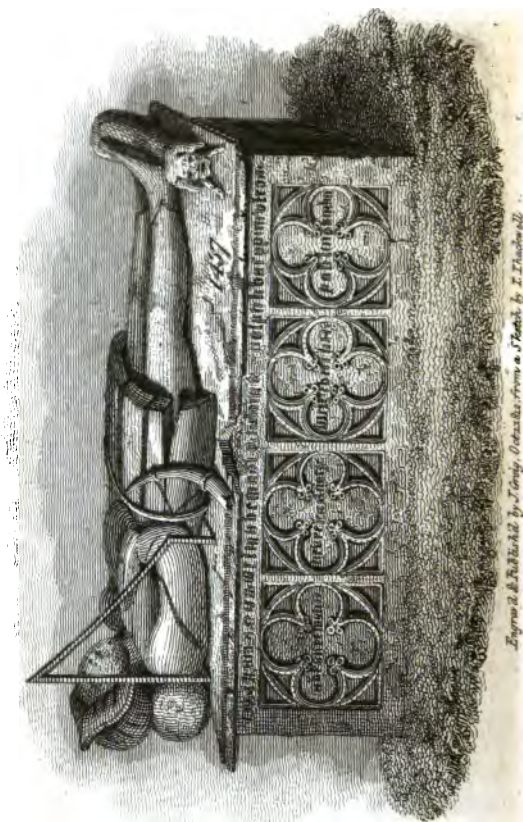
Truro, although of no very remote antiquity, may now be denominated the metropolis of Cornwall. Its central situation with respect to the commerce and chief products of the county, its improved and improving state, the regularity and handsome appearance of its buildings, its increased population, and the similarity of its local regulations to those of our principal cities, equally contribute to justify its title to pre-eminence. It is situated in a vale, at the conflux of the two small rivers Kerwyn and St. Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour ; at every spring tide they form a fine lake or body of water two miles in length,

TRURO CHURCH.

and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of 100 tons burthen. This advantage of situation has doubtless been a principal cause of its rapid progress.

The government of Truro is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty capital burgesses. The right of returning members to parliament is in these twenty-five persons only, though the number of inhabitants is upwards of 5000. On the election of a mayor, the town mace, by the custom of the borough, must be delivered to the lord of the manor, who retains it till he is paid sixpence for every house as an acknowledgement.





Tomb of Jonkin Wythe Newland, Gloucestershire.

THE TOMB OF JENKIN WYRHOLE, IN NEWLAND CHURCHYARD,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THIS Tomb appears to have been erected by king Henry VI. as a mark of his approbation of the faithful services of Jenkin Wyrhale, who held a respectable office in the forest of Dean, to which he was first appointed by Henry IV. The inscription on the tomb points out his office, and at the same time well describes his character :

“ Here lies Jenkin Wyrhale, chief forester in fee,
A braver fellow never lived, nor will there ever be.”

He was buried by his own desire at Newland, although his residence was in the parish of Bicknor, where he built a seat called Bicknor Court, and where the family still resides. The ancient house has been taken down and a more modern edifice erected in its place.

Newland is a pleasing village, forming an irregular square round the church, and inhabited by many respectable families. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a spacious building, with a tower at the west end, neatly ornamented with pinnacles and open-work battlements. On the west side of the church is a grammar-school, founded in 1632 by Edward Bell, gent. with a house and

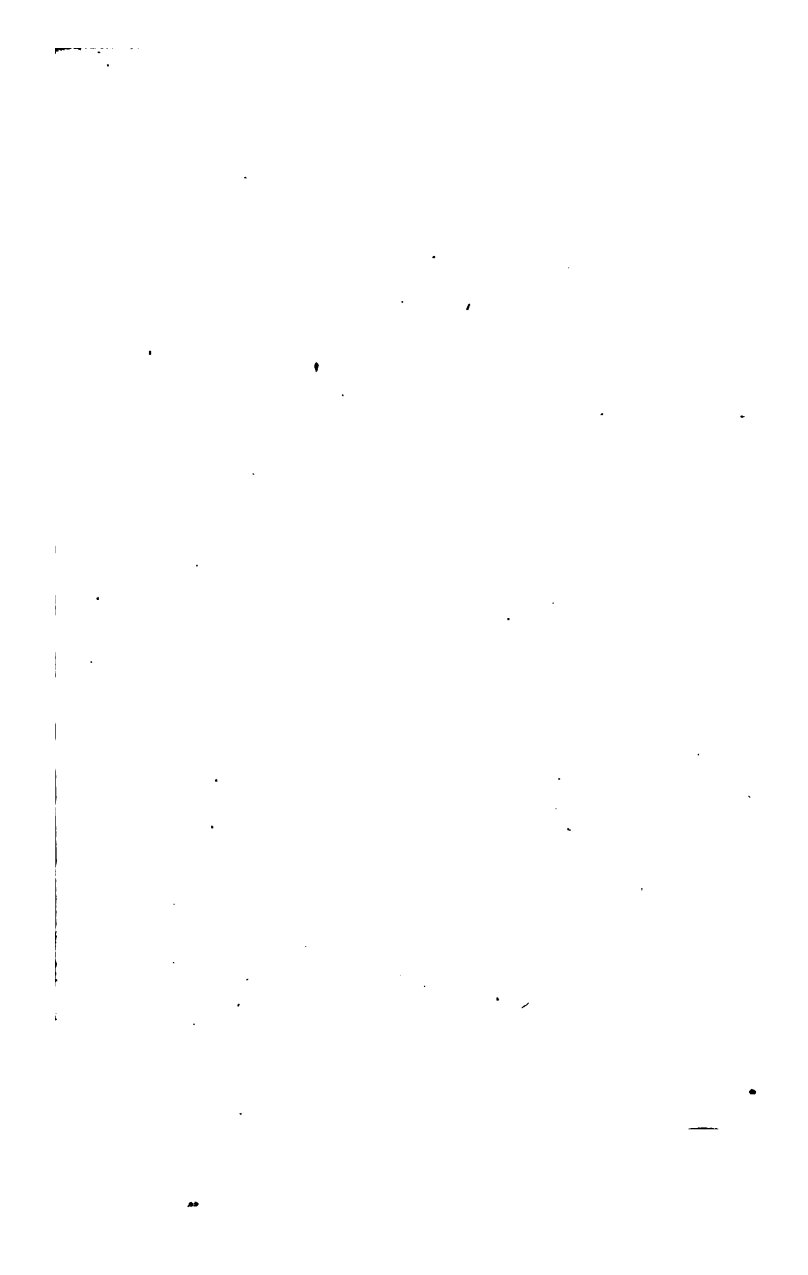
THE TOMB OF JENKIN WYRHALE.

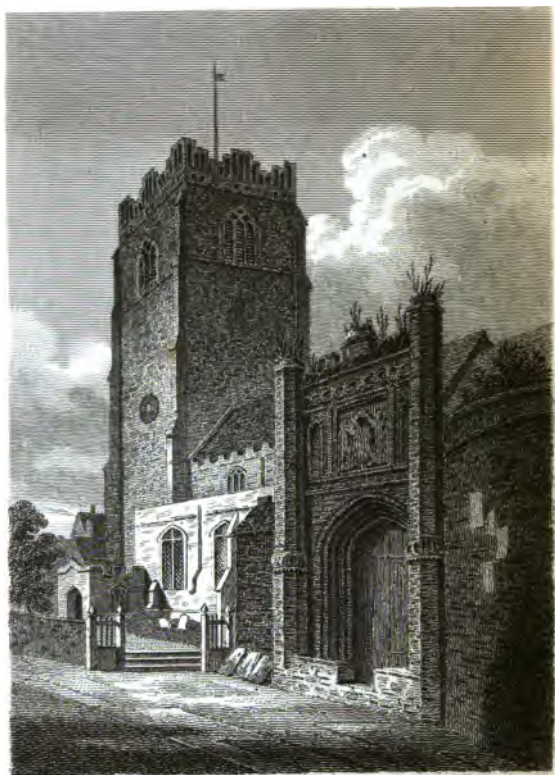
endowment for a master. Here is also an alm's-house, founded by the same gentleman, for eight poor people. The principal houses being detached and interspersed with trees and gardens, gives this village an air of rural elegance but seldom seen. There are carried on at this place extensive iron and coal works, which give employment to several hundred persons. The inhabitants of this parish, as returned under the late act, amount to 2454, the number of houses to 522.





The Market Cross, &c. Norwich, Suffolk.





Drawn by J. Corder.

Eng. by J. Tyrrell.

Wolsey's Gate, Ipswich Suffolk.

Pub. Nov. 1. 1812.

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH,

SUFFOLK.

THE town of Ipswich, the capital of the county of Suffolk, derives its name from its situation, at the place where the river Gipping discharges itself into the Orwell, and is of ancient origin, being noticed in doomsday book ; and appears to have been a town of some consequence during the Anglo Saxon dynasty, as it was fortified with a vallum and foss when the Danes made their depredatory incursions into this part of the island, which were broken down twice, when they pillaged the town in 991 and 1000. The fortifications were afterwards renewed and repaired in the fifth year of the reign of king John. The town had formerly four gates, called from their situation after the four points of the compass, and from them were named the four leets or wards into which the place was divided ; there was likewise a fifth gate, which stood on the banks of the Orwell, at the spot where once was a ford across the river ; not the least remains of these gates are now standing, and the rampart is nearly levelled with the ground. Of the castle, no vestige is left, either to prove its site or define its character ; all that is known concerning it is, that it was destroyed by Henry II. about the year 1176.

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH.

The privileges of the corporation are very extensive, as they had several charters granted them by succeeding monarchs. It has sent two members to parliament since the twenty-fifth year of Henry VI. who are elected by the burgesses at large. The principal officers in the corporation at present are, two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are justices of the peace, a town clerk, twenty-four chief constables, two of whom are coroners, and the twelve seniors are headboroughs, a treasurer, and two chamberlains, to collect the revenues of the town. The corporation has also ten livery servants, consisting of four serjeants at mace, two beadles, a common crier, a water bailiff, a gaoler, and a bridewell keeper.

Ipswich formerly possessed many remains of antiquity, but they are nearly all destroyed by modern innovations, nothing remaining worthy of notice, except the town hall, and Wolsey's gate, of which representations are now given, and a small part of the church of the Grey Friars monastery. The most interesting relic to the antiquarian, the beautiful Market Cross, an ornament to the town, and the admiration of strangers, has lately fallen a prey to the ruthless hand of modernizers; having been taken down at the commencement of the present year 1812. It was an octagon, twenty-seven feet diameter, and about fifty feet in height to the top of the figure. The present View shews the east side of the cross, and the north front of the town hall, which is

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH.

considered the most ancient building in the town. At what time it was erected is uncertain ; before it was used as a guildhall it was the parochial church of St. Mildred, and it appears to have continued so for near two hundred years. In 1199, it was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter's : there are three rooms under it, which are now let as warehouses. Adjoining the hall is a spacious council-chamber, and under it are the kitchens formerly used at the feasts of the merchants guild, &c. Some years ago a piece of the plastering in the middle of the front near the top fell down, and discovered a stone, on which were the arms of England and France quartered, much defaced by time ; a board has been put over it of the same shape, with the arms painted upon it, at the private expense of Henry Seekamp, esq. one of the portmen.

Cardinal Wolsey, having obtained bulls from the pope and letters patent from the king for that purpose, founded here a college for a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, together with a grammar school, which he intended as a nursery for his great college at Oxford. The first stone was laid with great solemnity by the bishop of Lincoln, on which occasion a grand procession was made through the town from the college to the church of Our Lady. But this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the cardinal, when this building with its site, containing by estimation about six acres, was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas

THE MARKET CROSS, &c. IPSWICH.

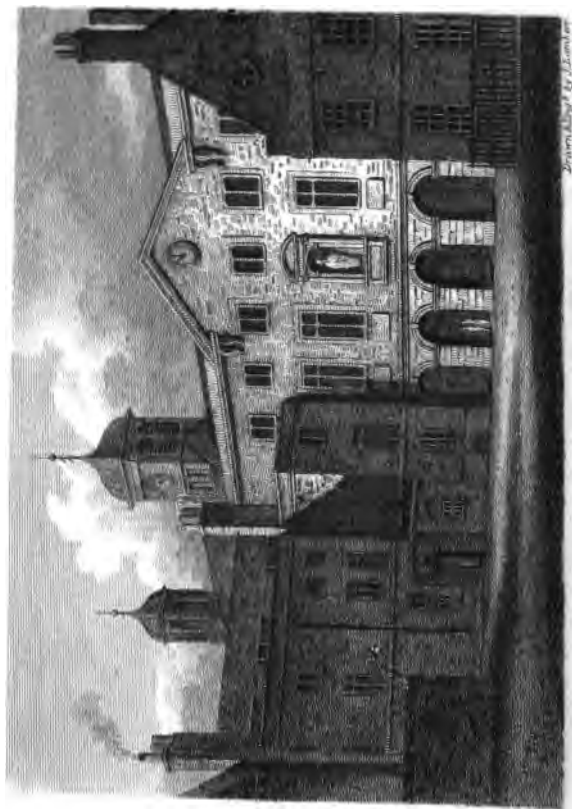
Alverde. No part of this college is now remaining except the gate here represented, which stands adjoining to the east end of St. Peter's churchyard, the rest has been long demolished, even to the very foundation stone, which was found in two pieces worked up in a common wall in Woulform's Lane, with a Latin inscription to this effect: " In the year of Christ 1528, and the twentieth of Henry VIII. king of England, on the 15th June, laid by John, bishop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewise laid the foundation stone of Wolsey's college at Oxford, where this stone is now preserved. This gate, excepting a square stone tablet, on which is carved the arms of king Henry VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, flowers, and other decorations, according to the manner of that time; it formerly had wreathed pinnacles, but being much out of the perpendicular, and inclining considerably towards the street, they were taken down some years since to prevent their falling. Grose in his *Antiquities* conjectures from the arms of king Henry being placed upon it, that this was the chief gate or entrance to the college, which appears doubtful from the smallness of its dimensions; being only about twelve feet wide, and twenty feet high; but whether it was or not, is now very difficult to be ascertained.





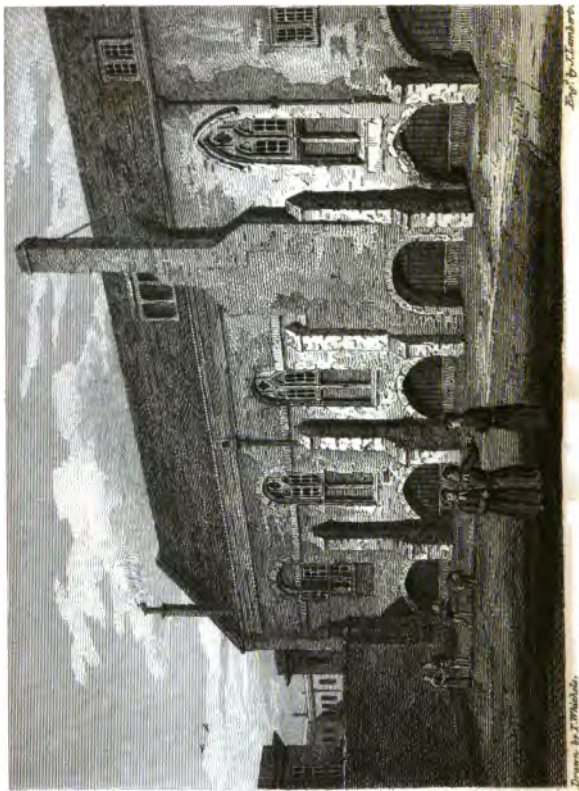
The Hall of Christ's Hospital





The Writing School or Christ's Hospital.





Port of the Grey Friars Monastery, or Christ's Hospital London.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON.

THE site, and indeed part of the buildings of the present extensive structure were, previous to the dissolution, possessed by the friars minors, otherwise the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, the narrative of whose settling in England is given in general terms by Stowe, in his History of London, but more particularly in his own transcript from the register of this house, made by him in the year 1579, and preserved with his other collections among the Harleian MSS. (544) in the British Museum, as follows :

“ In the yere of our Lorde 1224 in the tyme of Honorius the third pope, anno of kyng Henry the third the 8 the most holy fathar Seint Francis beinge then lyvinge Fêria (Feby) 2 the rule of seint Francis was confirmed. After the feaste of owre blyssed lady seint Mary which fell that yere upon the sunday the friers minors first aryved and entered into England at Dover, to wit 4 pristes and 5 laye men of whiche 5 of them being lefte at Canterbury did there buyld the first howse of friers minors that evar was in England. Other fowre of the sayde friers to wit, frier Richard Ungworthe an ynglishe man borne, a priest and prechar and frier Richard Devonshire clerke an englishe man, by order an *acólitus* a yonge man of age. Thē

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

third was frier Henry Detrinexo a lumbard borne, a laye man. The fowrthe was frier Monachatus, a layeman also. Thes fowre cam to London and lodged at the preching friers, and beinge of them curteysly receyved they cam to meate and meale with them the space of 19 dayes. Afterwards thrwghe helpe of theyre speciall frinds they heyred an house in Cornhyll of John Travers who was then shryve and there in they made litle sels wherein they inhabited, but they had neythar charters nor any privilege to erect any altar nor to selebrate Divyne service in theyre places. At which tyme the devotion of the citizens towards them, and also the numbar of the friers increased, and therefore the citie removyd them from that place to a place in seint Nicholas Shambles, which place John Ewen citizen and mercer of London appropriated unto the Commonaltie of the citie of London, but moste devoutly he apoynted it to the symple use of the friers according to the declaration of the rule. Whiche sayede John Ewen soon after enteryd into the order of a laye frier, and lefte unto all faythful people an example of perfecte repentaunce and heavenly devotion anno of kynge Henry the third. Richard Renger than being maior, and master John Travers and Andrew Bokerell shryves."

As the brotherhood increased, it became necessary to enlarge their buildings, and accordingly in little better than thirty years, a more spacious and magnificent church was begun to be built.

CHERT'S HOSPITAL.

Several of the monastic buildings, were founded by different benefactors. The principal of these was sir Richard Wittington, who in the year 1429 began a magnificent library, which was finished the following year, and was soon afterwards furnished with books. This library, a part of which still remains, was 129 feet long and thirty-one broad, was completely wainscotted or ceiled, and contained twenty-eight desks and eight double wainscot settles. The whole cost of this erection was £556:10, four hundred pounds of which was the gift of Richard Whittington, and the rest was contributed by one of the brothers, Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, who paid likewise for the writing out of the works of D. Nicholas de Lira, in two volumes, to be chained there, 100 marks. The conduit-head and watercourse had been previously given by one William Taylor, taylor to king Henry III.

The revenues of this monastery on the dissolution were valued at £32:19. It was surrendered 12th of November 1538.

The ancient church, with most of the monastic buildings, were destroyed in the fire of London. The cloisters, with a few other fragments, remain. The church was cruciform and of great extent, being 300 feet in length, eighty-nine feet in breadth, and from the floor to the roof sixty-four feet two inches, and contained several chapels. No order of monks, says Mr. Pennant, seem to have possessed the powers of persuasion equal to these poor friars. They raised vast sums for their build-

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

ings among the rich, and there were few of their admirers when they came to die who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, if their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar. Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It was honoured with the sepulture of four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights, whose names are mentioned by Stowe, and in all, from the first foundation to the dissolution, 663 persons of quality were here interred. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble " environed with bars or strikes of iron : one tomb in the body of the church coped also with iron, and seven score gravestones of marble in divers places."

In the month of September 1552, the Grey Friars having been previously prepared for their reception by order of Edward VI. near 400 orphans were admitted upon his charitable foundation here; and on the succeeding Christmas-day in the afternoon, while the lord mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, 340 of them stood in a line reaching from the end of Laurence Lane, in Cheapside, nearly to that cathedral. They were all clothed on this occasion in a uniform dress of *russet cotton*; but on the Easter following, that colour and material was changed for *blue cloth*, which has ever since been continued, and has occasioned them to receive the de-

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

nomination of the *Blue-coat* school. This dress, which still retains its original fashion, and has a very antique appearance, consists of a blue cloth coat, quilted close to the body, having loose skirts of the same, yellow undercoat, yellow worsted stockings, black low-heeled shoes, a flat round thrum cap tied with a red band, and the hair cut short.

The several buildings of this charity are very extensive, consisting of various irregular parts, erected at different periods, and possess very little external beauty. The south front, which is hid by Newgate Street, is the handsomest. It is composed of a fine red brick, and is ornamented with Doric pilasters, placed on pedestals. This part of the Hospital was erected principally at the expense of sir Robert Clayton, alderman and mayor of London, and was executed under the direction of sir Christopher Wren. It forms the principal entrance, and may be seen from the area to Christ's church, to which there is a passage from Newgate Street. In a niche above the door is a statue of the royal founder Edward VI. indifferently done, and much damaged ; and underneath the following inscription :

“ Edward the Sixth of famous memory, King of England, was founder of Christ's Hospital ; and Sir Robert Clayton, knight and alderman, some time lord mayor of this city of London, erected this statue of King Edward, and built most part of this fabric, Anno Dom. 1662.”

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The cloisters, yet standing, were part of the *friary*, but have been much modernized. They are very large, and serve at present as a thoroughfare to the Hospital, and a place for the boys to play in. Over them are some of the wards, and the great hall : both are well worthy inspection.

In the cloisters, which are still used for interments, repose several of the officers of the Hospital, as well as some of its distinguished benefactors. Among the latter, the name of Mr. Thomas Firmin, a private citizen, merits preservation as an instance of uncommon liberality. His epitaph is said to have been composed by Dr. Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, who knew him well, and is no panegyric.





Drawn & Engraved by S. J. Greville.

Physicians College, London.

Printed by A. Wood, at the ...

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

WARWICK LANE, LONDON.

AMONG the many fine buildings of London, which, from the extreme unfavourableness of their situation, may be said in a manner to be thrown away, we must rank the College of Physicians. Placed in a narrow, dirty lane, should the stranger by chance stumble on this pile, he can only contemplate it at the evident risk of being crushed, or at all events bespattered by the wheels of the carriages which are continually passing. This circumstance, which occasions the edifice to be but little talked of, and less seen, except by the physicians themselves, is the more to be lamented, as it is allowed by the best judges to be a structure of wonderful delicacy, a real ornament to the city, and an honour to its great architect sir Christopher Wren.

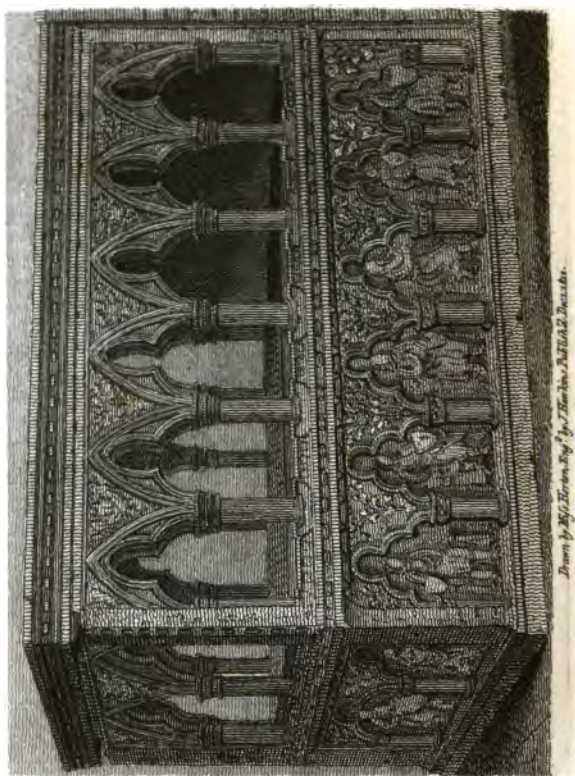
The street front of this edifice consists of a portico of stone, of an octagon form, which is crowned with a dome.

This portico leads into a square court, surrounded with brick buildings, adorned with stone, the western front of which, facing the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. Here in niches in the building are good statues of king Charles II. and sir John Cutler.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Around this court-yard are situated the various apartments of the College, consisting, besides other convenient rooms for its several occasions, of an excellent *library* and a great *hall*. The former have nothing remarkable; the latter are well worthy the notice of a stranger. The library, which was founded by sir Theodore Mayerne, and augmented afterwards by the earl of Dorchester, is a spacious room handsomely fitted up, and contains a very noble collection of books, chiefly relating to the medical art. The annals of the college are preserved among the MSS. and include the lives of many of its most distinguished members. Mr. George Edwards, the celebrated *ornithologist*, was entrusted for several years with the keeping of this library, and must have found in it many valuable treatises congenial to his studies.





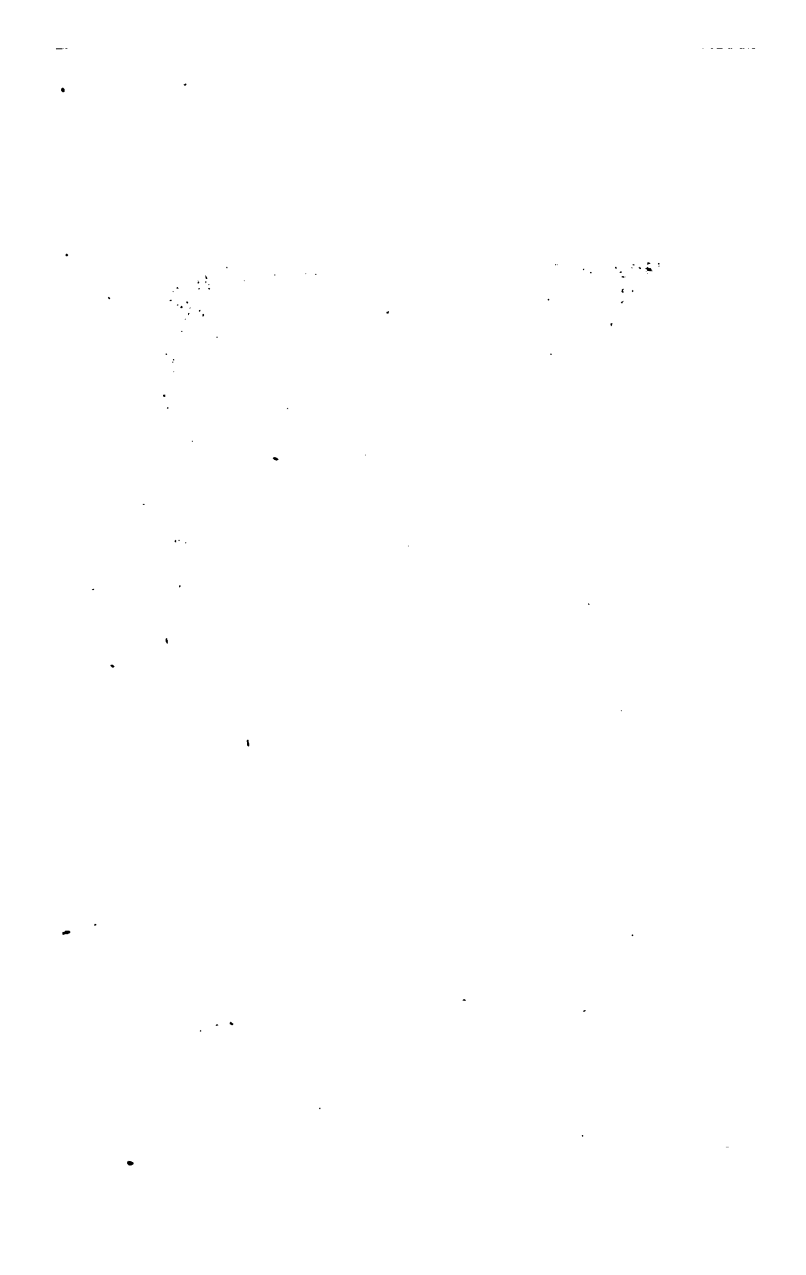
Monuments of Bishop Conduys, Hartford.

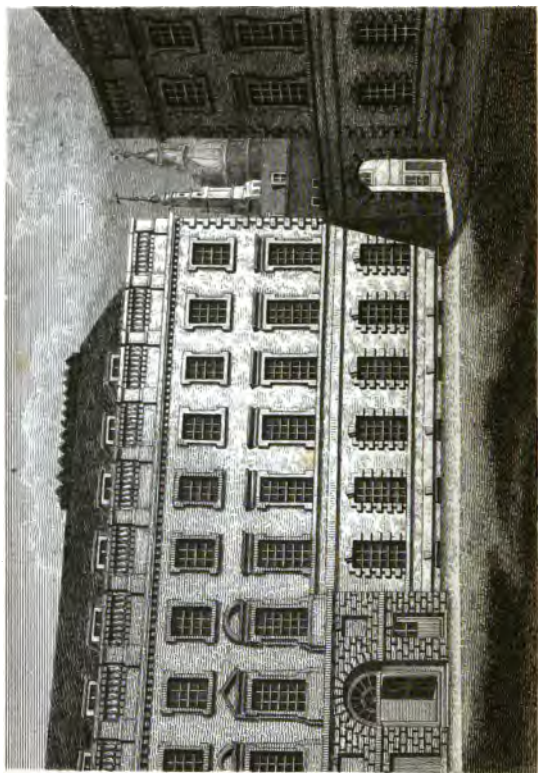
MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

THOMAS de CANDILUPE, in whose memory this monument was erected, was archdeacon of Stafford, and chancellor both of the university of Oxford and of the realm: he was of noble birth, being the son of William, lord Cantilupe, by Milicent, countess of Evreux. He was consecrated in 1275, and died at Civita Vecchia in 1282; his bones, head and heart, were brought to Hereford to be buried in the cathedral. Pope John XXII. about the year 1310, on account of his great reputation during his life for sanctity and upright conduct, canonized him; and no less than 425 miracles are said to have been performed at his tomb. The reputation which these miracles obtained for the saint, induced the succeeding bishops of Hereford to change their ancient arms, which were those of St. Ethelbert, to the paternal bearings of Cantilupe, and these are still continued to this day. St. Cantilupe was the last Englishman on whom was conferred the honour of canonization; and his tomb, in superstitious times (nay, is so still by the catholics) was regarded with the utmost devotion and respect; and crowds of travellers and pilgrims resorted to it from all parts of the kingdom and of Europe.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP CANTILUPE.

This fine Monument is placed in the north end of the great transept of the cathedral of Hereford, and is a most beautiful specimen of antique funereal magnificence ; it is of free-stone, adorned with exquisite carving, and curious devices ; it is an altar monument : the top, or canopy, is supported by a range of short light pillars and beautiful arches ; round the bottom part are correspondent arches and pillars in bass-relief ; within these arches are effigies curiously executed, representing Knights Templars ; of which order bishop Cantilupe was provincial master in this kingdom. In the year 1645, when the city of Hereford was taken by the parliamentary forces, under the command of colonel Birch, this Monument shared the fate of most of the public buildings in the place, being much mutilated, particularly the effigies of the Templars, which surrounded the base ; however, enough of its enrichments have been spared to render it a most interesting object to the lover of antiquity.





Down & Engvard by the Sumner and Gold Dec 21/19.

Pt. Randolph, Kansas, Borden.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

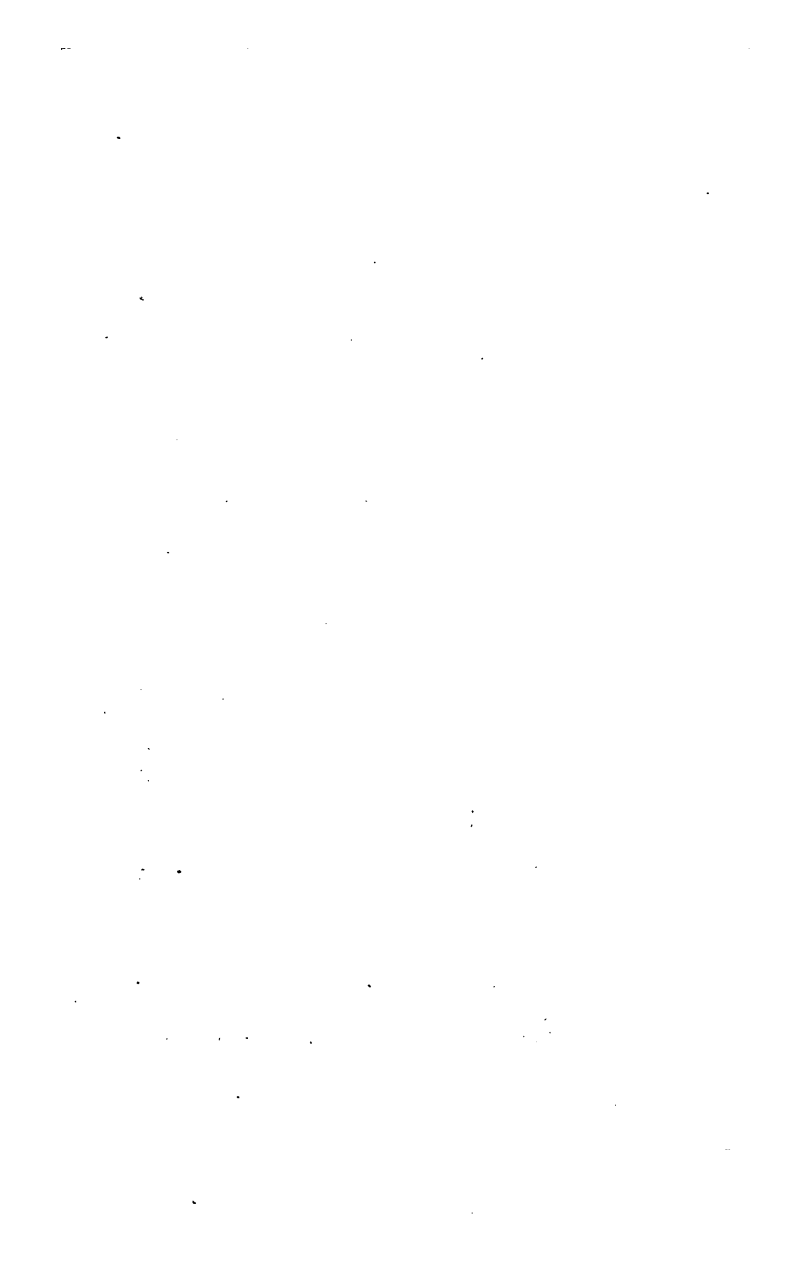
LONDON.

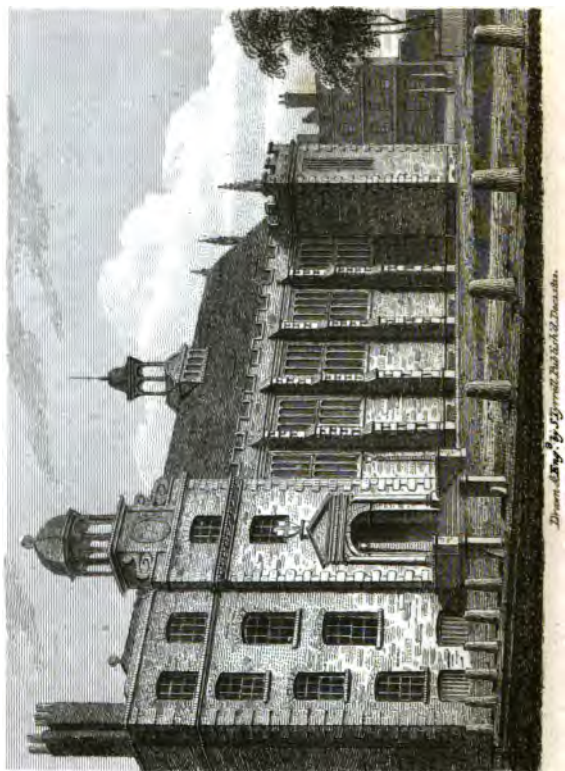
THIS munificent institution owes its origin to Rahere, prior of St. Bartholomew's, about the year 1105, who obtaining from Henry I. the grant of a waste spot of ground, erected on it an Hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters, and for the entertainment of poor diseased people till they recovered, of distressed pregnant women, and for the support of the children whose mothers died in the house, till they were seven years of age. This Hospital was under the care of the neighbouring priory; at the dissolution its revenues were valued at £305: the house was presented to the citizens by Henry VIII. and afterwards patronized by his son Edward for its original purposes.

The present building was erected in 1790, and is a magnificent quadrangle, enclosing a spacious area, entered by an arched gateway on the northern side. The great staircase is painted by the celebrated Hogarth, at his own expense; the subjects are the Good Samaritan and the Pool of Bethesda; another part contains a representation of Rahere, laying the foundation stone; and a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks. The hall at the head of the staircase is a noble room, adorned

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

with a full-length portrait of Henry VIII. and of Charles II. ; likewise a portrait in full length of doctor Ratliffe, who left £500 a year to the Hospital for the improvement of the diet, and £100 *per annum* for the purchase of linen. The patron saint is represented above the chimney-piece, having in his hand the symbol of his martyrdom, a knife. On one of the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor ; by him is prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods ; here is also a fine portrait of Perceval Potts, many years surgeon to the Hospital ; it was painted by sir Joshua Reynolds, and is esteemed a correct likeness.





The Temple Hall, London.

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL,

LONDON.

THE principal and only building of importance in the Middle Temple is the great Hall, though it contains several courts or squares filled with very handsome chambers, besides gardens, a fountain, &c.

The chief entrance is by Middle Temple Lane, a long narrow street, which reaches to the water-side, and divides the two houses. It has a front in the manner of Inigo Jones of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, with a pediment, but is much too narrow, and being lofty wants proportion: the passage to which it leads also, although designed for carriages, is crowded, inconvenient, and mean.

This gateway was erected in place of one destroyed by a great fire, and which is reported to have been built by sir Amias Powlet, ancestor of the present earl Powlet, on a singular occasion. It seems sir Amias, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal Wolsey, then parson of Lymington, into the stocks. This affront was not forgotten when the cardinal came into power; and in 1515, on account of that ancient grudge, he was sent for up to London, and commanded to await the favourite's orders. In consequence he lodged five or six years in this

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

gateway, which he rebuilt; and to pacify his eminence, he adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognisance, and other devices, "in a very glorious manner."

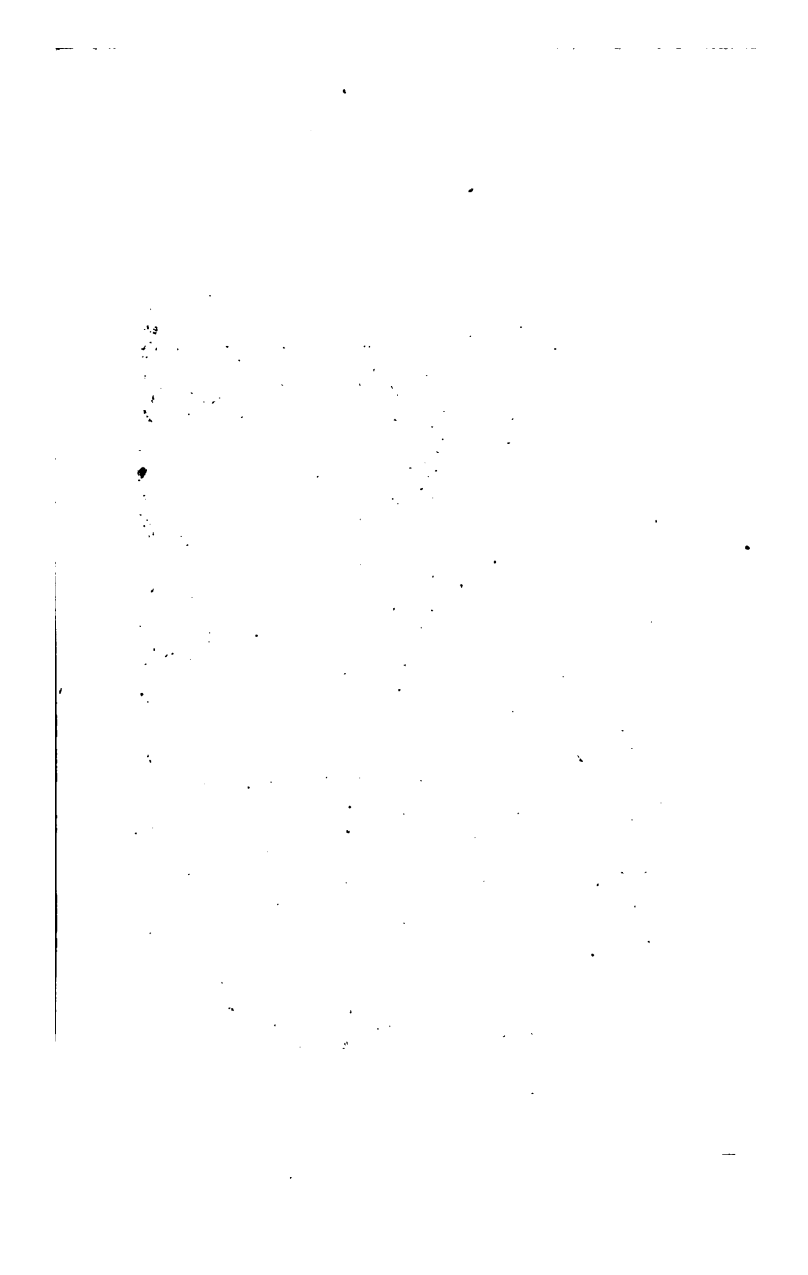
The Middle Temple Hall is the largest and finest room of the kind in any of the inns of court, being one hundred feet long, including the passage, forty-four feet wide, and in height upwards of sixty feet. The roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the other decorations of the interior are in a style of correspondent grandeur.

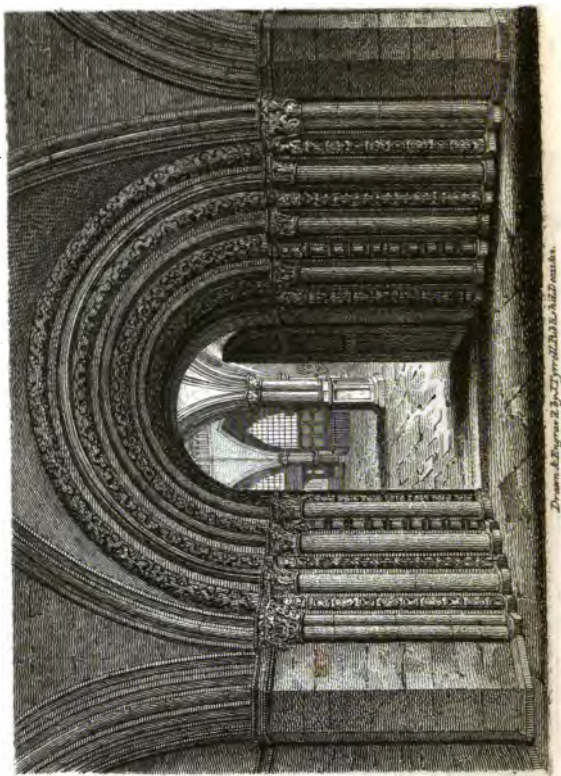




Drawn at King's by J. J. Powell, and etched by J. J. Powell.

Base of the Temple Church, London.





Designed by James Wyatt Esq. and engraved by J. Smith del. sculp.

Entrance to the Temple Church, London.

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH,

LONDON.

THE Temple Church is a very beautiful specimen of the early Gothic architecture: it has three aisles running east and west, and two cross aisles. The windows are lancet-shaped, very antique, and the western entrance, which answers to the nave in other churches, is a spacious round tower, in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre (a peculiarity which distinguishes all the churches of the knights templars). This is separated from the choir, not by close walls, but by a handsome screen, which, however, has the defect of obstructing the sight. It is supported by six pointed arches, each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a *fascia*. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. Without side of the pillars is a considerable space preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head.

The choir is a large building of the square form, evidently erected at another time. The roof is supported by slight pillars of what is usually called Sussex marble; and the windows on each side, which are three in num-

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

ber, are adorned with small pillars of the same. On the outside is a buttress between each. The entire floor is of flags of black and white marble. The length of the choir is eighty-three feet, the breadth sixty, and the height thirty-four: it is unencumbered with galleries. The height of the inside of the tower is forty-eight feet, its diameter on the floor fifty-one, and the circumference 160.

The pillars of this tower (six in number) are wainscotted with oak to the height of eight feet, and some have monuments placed against them, which injures the uniformity of the plan. It is singular that the small pillars, and the heads which ornament them, are not of stone, but a composition resembling coarse mortar, which is very rotten, and from neglect and damp, threatens (unless repaired) a very speedy demolition.

The Temple Church is principally remarkable (excepting the fashion of the edifice itself, which has a very uncommon and noble aspect) for the tombs of eleven of the knights templars. Eight of these have the monumental effigies of armed knights; the rest are coped stones of grey marble.

The figures consist of two groups, out of which five are cross-legged; the remainder lie straight. Each group is environed by a spacious iron grate. In the first are four knights, each of them cross-legged, and three in complete mail, in plain helmets flatted at top, and with very long shields. One of these is known to have been

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

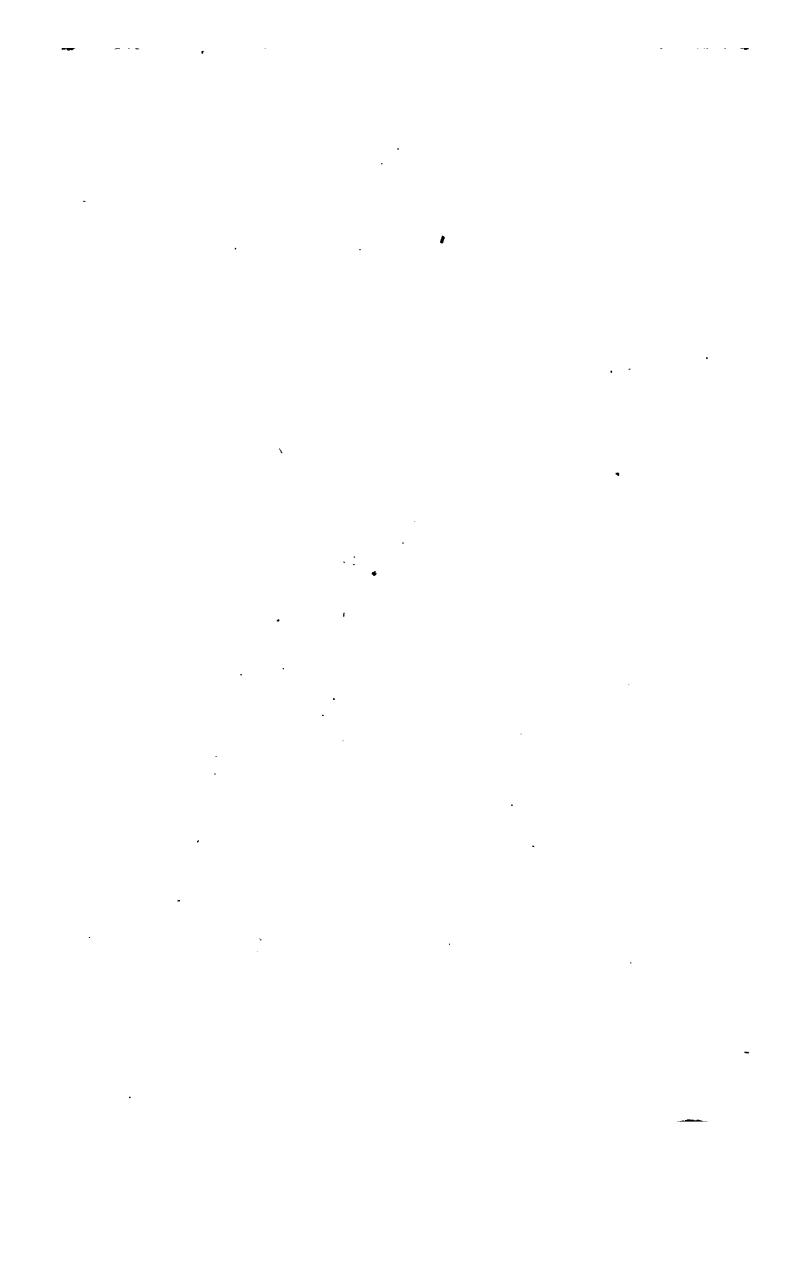
Geoffry de Magnaville, created earl of Essex in 1148: the other figures cannot be identified either in this or the second group; but three of them are conjectured by Camden to commemorate William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, and his sons, William and Gilbert, likewise earls of Pembroke and marshals of England. One of the stone coffins also, of a ridged shape, is supposed by the same antiquary to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are extremely singular: no two are alike, though all are armed in mail. Their position likewise is varied, and there is still sufficient expression in the faces to shew that personal resemblance was aimed at, and in some degree successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. Another is bare-headed and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long; and round his neck a cowl, as if, according to the common superstition of those days, he had desired to be buried in the dress of a monk, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body. On his shield is a fleur-de-lys. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that great family. The helmets of all the knights are much alike, but two of them are mailed.

The Temple Church contains some few other ancient

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

monuments, chiefly to the memory of eminent lawyers, as Plowden, Selden, sir John Vaughan, &c. and one of a bishop in his episcopal dress, a mitre and a crosier, well executed in stone.





Engraved & Published by J. White from a Drawing by J. B. Esq. May 1812.

Kenelworth Church Warwickshire.

KENELWORTH CHURCH,

WARWICKSHIRE.

KENELWORTH is pleasantly situated within about five miles of Warwick, and is much resorted to by travellers on account of its ancient castle, which is now a picturesque pile of hoary ruin ; it was principally built by Geoffry de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. and has been, in former times, the scene of much contention and bloodshed, as well as splendour and festivity. Kenelworth is likewise famous for a priory founded by the same Geoffry de Clinton ; nothing however remains of this establishment excepting a gateway : it was made an abbey some time previous to the dissolution.

On the road from Kenelworth to Warwick is Guy's Cliff, the seat of Greathead Bertie, esq. The venerable remains of Kenelworth castle and priory, Guy's Cliff, and the superb fortress of Warwick, form a most interesting group of antiquities ; few spaces perhaps of so little compass can exhibit its equal.

Kenelworth Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is little noticed by historians, though probably of considerable antiquity ; its construction is massive and plain, having a substantial spire ; its west door is a circular arch, apparently of Norman workmanship ; the windows contain

KENELWORTH CHURCH.

paintings of shields, variously charged. According to Dugdale, it appears that the vicarage of Kenelworth had, in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. only a yearly stipend of £6:13:4, paid by the prior and convent, but in the reign of James I. it was augmented by the lady Eliza Dudley, to £20 *per annum*.





Engraved and Published by J. G. S. del. and W. H. Sculp. in the Strand, London.

Thames Valley - Castle Hill - St. Albans.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE,

SUFFOLK.

THE origin of this Castle is lost in obscurity. It is conjectured to have been erected by Redwald (who began his reign in 593), but upon no better ground, than that Rendlesham, where the prince is said to have resided, has followed this Castle in all the changes of its proprietors. Hither Redwald's unfortunate successor, St. Edmund the martyr, fled, in 870, for refuge, from the Danes; being besieged, and having no hopes of succour, he again sought safety by flight, but was overtaken by his pursuers, and murdered at Hoxne. Framlingham, with the rest of his kingdom, remained in the hands of his conquerors for about fifty years; afterwards it was recovered by the Saxons, and continued in their possession till the subjugation of England by Canute. After the Norman conquest, this Castle, on account of its importance, was retained by William and his son Rufus. Henry I. granted it to Roger Bigod, whose grandson, Hugh, was created earl of Norfolk by king Stephen, for attesting that Henry, on his death-bed, declared his nephew Stephen his successor in preference to his daughter Maud. This nobleman either rebuilt or much repaired Framlingham Castle, it having been dismantled by order of Henry

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE.

II. because the earl had favoured the pretensions of his rebellious son. The king however restored him his possessions, on condition of their reverting to the crown on the failure of male heirs, which happening in the third year of Edward II. John de Botetourt was appointed governor. Afterwards, all the possessions belonging to the Bigods were granted to Thomas de Brotherton, who was created earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England.

Framlingham was forfeited to the crown in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and again to queen Elizabeth. In 1635, the Castle and estates were purchased by sir Robert Hitcham, who settled it, for charitable purposes, on Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge; in his will he devised £100 for the use of the college, and the remainder to be appropriated for the benefit of the poor, in the parishes of Framlingham, Debenham, Levington, and Coggeshall.

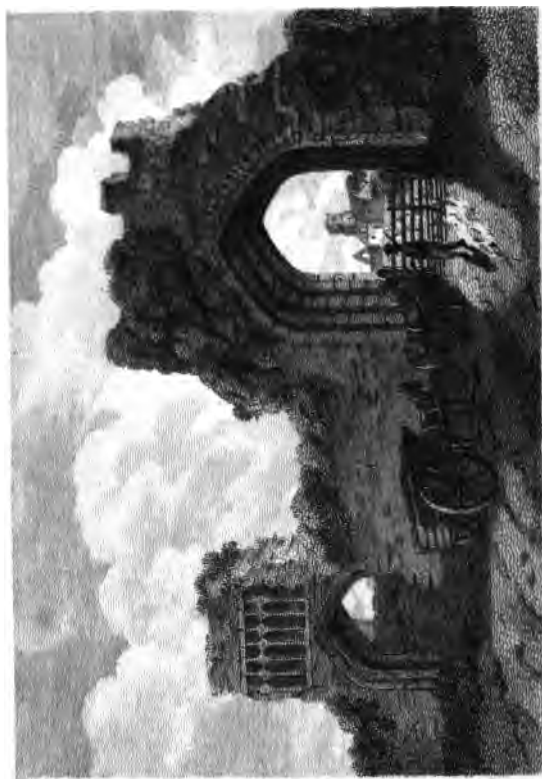
The Castle is situated on the north side of the town, and was strongly defended both by nature and art, having on the west side an extensive mere, and on the others two broad and deep ditches, which communicated with it. The form is an irregular curve, flanked with thirteen square towers, rising fourteen feet higher than the ramparts. The interior, agreeable to the will of sir Robert Hitcham, has been entirely demolished.





Engraving of the Castle of St. George, London, from a drawing by J. H. H.





Remains of the Grey Friars Monastery, Norwich, Suffolk.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH,

SUFFOLK.

THE once extensive and commercial city of Dunwich has now but little left to indicate its former greatness. It is at present a mean village, situated on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German ocean, about five miles from Southwold, and ten from Aldborough.

However fabulous many of the traditionary accounts of this town may be, this is certain, that it is a place of high antiquity; and from the number of Roman coins found here, it may reasonably be conjectured to have been a Roman station. In the reign of Sigebert, king of the East Angles, Felix, the Burgundian bishop, fixed his episcopal see at Dunwich, when invited over by that monarch, to promote the conversion of his subjects to Christianity; and here his three successors continued, and had jurisdiction over the whole kingdom of the East Angles; but in the latter part of the third bishop's time, in consequence of his infirmities, the see was divided. In 820 the two bishoprics were again united by Wybred, who fixed his episcopal residence at North Elham, after this see had continued about 200 years.

When an estimate was made of all the lands in the

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

kingdom by Edward the Confessor, there were two earves of land at Dunwich, but one of these was swallowed up by the sea, before the conqueror's survey was made. At that time it was the manor of Robert Mallet, and contained eleven bordarii, twenty-four freeman (each holding forty acres of land), 136 burgesses, 178 poor, and three churches. In the beginning of the reign of Henry II. it became a demesne of the crown, at which time, according to William of Newbury, "it had a mint, and was a town of good note, abounding with much riches, and sundry kinds of merchandizes," and the annual fee-farm rent then paid was £120:13:4, and twenty-four thousand herrings. Dunwich, it may be supposed, was then in the zenith of its prosperity.

King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter to this place, and amongst other things, empowered the burgesses to marry their sons and daughters to whom they pleased, and also to dispose of their possessions in this town, as they should think fit.

In the reign of Edward I. this town had considerably declined; at the siege of Calais, and during the war with France, most of its ships were lost, together with goods to the value of £1000. A still greater loss was experienced, by the removal of its port, a new one being opened at Walberswich, which, combined with the inroads of the sea, gradually reduced it to its present state of poverty; in consequence, the fee-farm rent was at various times abated, and it was fixed at 100*s. per annum* by Charles II.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

There was but one church here in the time of Edward the Confessor, and two more were added in the reign of the Conqueror. The former was dedicated to Felix, the first bishop, and to him the erection is ascribed; it is likewise repeated that he was buried here in 647; but his remains were afterwards removed to Soham, in Cambridgeshire. In the sequel, here certainly were six, if not eight parish churches, some of which were literally washed away by the sea.

All Saints, the only church of which any part now remains, stands on the verge of the cliff, which being of a loose sandy texture, cannot long withstand the impetuosity of the waves; and the time is not far distant when it must share the fate of the others. Little can now be judged, from its present ruinous state, what the Church once was; but it appears to have been very little ornamented. It consisted of a body and north aisle, divided by five pointed arches. According to Gardiner, about the year 1725, it was considerably reduced in its dimensions; in the north aisle (which was then demolished, and the separating arches bricked up) were magisterial seats, curiously ornamented with carved work, and the windows adorned with painted glass. In 1754 divine service was performed here once a fortnight, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and monthly during the rest of the year; but when it was discontinued we are not informed.

Besides the churches here were three chapels, dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Catherine;

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DUNWICH.

likewise a house of the knights templars, and afterwards of the hospitalers; to this establishment belonged a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist: also, two monastic institutions belonging to the gray and black friars; some part of the former yet remains. This house had three gates, one of which, the eastern, is demolished, but the other two standing close together, to the westward, are nearly entire, except the top of the largest, which has been embattled; this served for the principal entrance to the house, and the other led to the church.

There were two hospitals denominated St. James's and Maison Dieu, or God's house, abundantly endowed with lands, but through mismanagement, a scanty pittance is only left, which is given to the most indigent inhabitants.

Dunwich has returned two members to parliament ever since the commons of England acquired the right of representation. The present members are lord Huntingfield and B. Barnes, esq. According to the returns of 1801, the town contained forty-two houses and 184 inhabitants, who are carried to the parish of Westleton for interment, as there is no church, or any other place used for divine worship in the *Borough*.—*O tempore!*





Engraving of the Castle of Stirling, taken and drawn by J. G. Thompson.

Stirling Abbey, Stirling.

LEISTON ABBEY,

SUFFOLK.

AN Abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for the premonstratensis, or order of black canons, was built about the year 1182, by Ranulph de Glanville, who endowed it with the manor of Leiston, conferred on him by Henry II. and likewise certain churches, which he had before given to Butley priory, in this county, and which they resigned in favour of this monastery. But this house being situated about a mile and a half from the present ruins, and much nearer the sea, which subjected it to frequent inundations, and was otherwise very inconvenient and unhealthy, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, built the Abbey, on the site of the existing ruins: this edifice was unfortunately destroyed by fire before 1389, but being rebuilt, continued to flourish till the general dissolution, when it contained fifteen monks, and its annual revenues were then estimated at £181 : 17 : 1. The site, with the greatest part of the manors, rectories, and land belonging to them, were granted to Charles, duke of Suffolk, in whose family the patronage of this house had been for several generations; afterwards it became the property of Daniel Harvey, esq. and has passed through several possessors, but

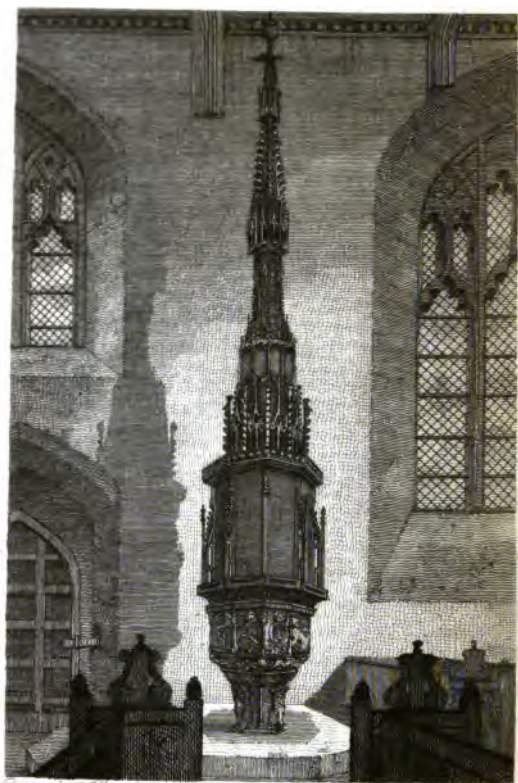
LEISTON ABBEY.

at present belongs to the hon. Joshua Vanneck, son of lord Huntingfield.

The abbot obtained a charter for a market and fair here, in the sixth of Edward II. A. D. 1312, but both have long since been disused; various other privileges were enjoyed by these canons. Pope Lucius granted them the liberty to celebrate divine worship privately, in the time of general interdiction, and absolute freedom in the election of their abbot; likewise the liberty of burying any person who should desire to be interred in their monastery, if not under sentence of excommunication; they were not obligated to pay tithes of their goods and chattels. Richard II. confirmed many of their privileges, and granted to them, that in the time of a vacancy, neither he nor his heirs, nor any of his officers, should seize upon their temporalities; nor should they ever be compelled to grant a pension to any person whatever.

This monastery was very extensive, and a great part of the neighbouring land has been enclosed with portions of its walls. The church was built in the form of a cross: the north aisle is now used as a barn; and various other offices belonging to the Abbey are appropriated to agricultural purposes: it seems to have been chiefly decorated with ornaments formed by an intermixture of black squared flints and free-stone. The length of the church was about fifty-six yards, and the breadth of the middle aisle seven yards. A farm house is built amidst the ruins, and is occupied by Mr. Jessop.





Engr'd by J. Smith

Engr'd and Published by J. Smith, 1793

Font in Wingham Church, Suffolk.

WORLINGWORTH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

WORLINGWORTH, situated in the hundred of Hoxne, is a small village, about seven miles from Framlingham.

The Church is a plain structure, consisting of a body and chancel separated by a wooden screen, and is no ways remarkable, excepting for the beautiful font which it contains; this once adorned the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's, and escaped the general wreck of the dissolution. It is still in very good preservation, and has been removed from the top of the middle aisle to the north side of the Church, when it was repaired and beautified (as the inscription expresses it), at the expense of the hon. John Heniker Major, in May 1801; and on the opposite side in gilt letters is written, "Circumcisio cordis in spiritu, non litera, Ro. 2. 29." The whole height is twenty-four feet six inches. The font is an octagon, having at each angle a slender pillar with crockets and finials, and the sides are richly sculptured with angels and animals, the figures holding shields, with various devices; at each corner of the contracting part towards the pedestal, are cherubs heads with expanded wings; and the pedestal, which is an irregular octagon, is ornamented with four non-descript animals, scaled

WORLINGWORTH CHURCH.

over their breasts ; on a moulding round the bottom are several old characters, now illegible. The top has been painted, and now beautified (as above related), by a wheelwright in the parish ; the royal arms, and several ludicrous seraphs and cherubs (encompassing scriptural texts), adorn the walls of the Church, by the same artist.

On the north side of the chancel is a plain marble tablet, inscribed to the memory of sir John Major, bart. who died in 1781, and is interred here. He was an elder brother of the Trinity House, chosen high sheriff of Sussex in 1755, elected a representative in parliament for Scarborough in 1761, and created a baronet, with remainder to his son-in-law, John Heniker, esq. who was afterwards elevated to the peerage, by the title of lord Heniker, who died in 1803, and was succeeded by his son, the present lord Heniker, by whom the monument was erected. On the south side, opposite the above, is another monument of dame Ann Heniker, daughter of sir John Major.

Inserted in a stone on the pavement is a small brass plate, to the memory of Jaspar Hassie, citizen of London, buried here in the year 1624.

The Church contains a small organ, and a little stained glass remains in the windows.





Walbourn Church, Suffolk.

WALBERSWICH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

WALBERSWICH, commonly termed Walserwig, has been a populous town, and a place of considerable importance. An extensive trade was carried on here, both by sea and land; the chief article of commerce was fish: in 1451 thirteen barks traded to Ireland, Ferro, and the northern seas, and twenty fishing boats were employed off the coast. This town likewise derived great advantage by the removal of the port from Dunwich, which, as it ruined that town, caused the prosperity of Walsberwich to increase; it continued to thrive till the middle of the sixteenth century: its decline is attributed to the alteration that was then made in the established religion, which proved highly detrimental to this, as well as to many other towns on the coast, whose principal support was derived from the fishery. The loss of trade, aided by several destructive conflagrations, reduced Walberswich to its present state of poverty and ruin. The first fire by which it suffered was about the year 1583. In 1633 a great part of the town was burned. In 1683 another fire happened; and in 1749 the same calamity occurred again, when one third of the small remains of the town was consumed.

WALBERSWICH CHURCH.

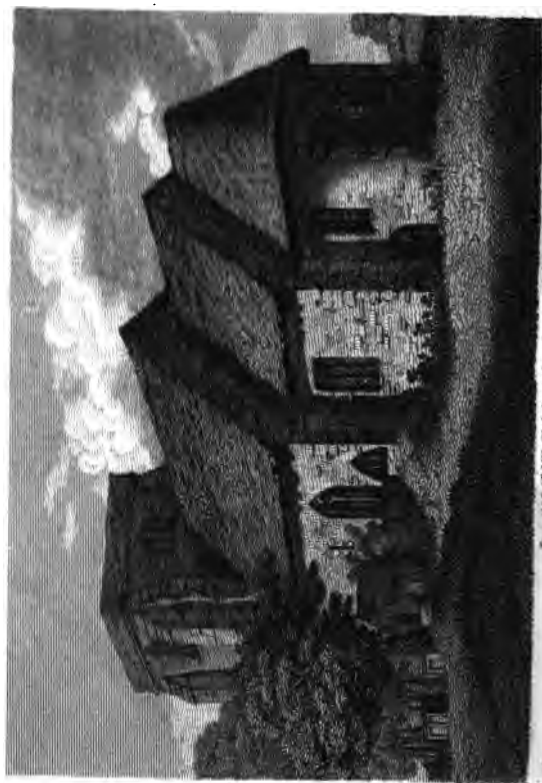
The old church was a mean building, and thatched. In the year 1473 it was taken down, when the inhabitants, at their sole cost, erected in its stead a handsome structure, with two aisles, dedicated to St. Andrew. It was finished in 1493, and contained a chapel of Our Lady, the images of the Holy Trinity, the Rood, St. Andrew, and several others. A few years afterwards a north aisle was added, which rendered it a beautiful edifice, well built with flint and free-stone; each aisle was divided from the nave by seven arches and six pillars; the length was 124 feet, and breadth sixty feet.

This Church suffered much from the fanatical visitors in the middle of the seventeenth century, and continued to decay until 1696, when the parishioners, unable to defray the expenses of a complete repair, rebuilt a portion of the south aisle.

The interior is plainly fitted up, and contains nothing remarkable, excepting a fine octangular stone font; round the pedestal are non-descript birds and animals, and the sides are alternately sculptured with figures and animals; it is now much mutilated, and the ornaments obscured by a thick coat of whitewash, which has lately been most injudiciously applied.

Walberswich is now annexed as a hamlet to Blithburgh.





Reprinted by permission of the publisher from the book "The Art of the Novel" by E. V. Rieu.

East. Ham. Church.
B. Soc.

EAST HAM CHURCH,

ESSEX.

THIS Church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and is supposed from its form to be of considerable antiquity. Like the churches of the primitive Christians, most of which were originally pagan temples, or basilicæ, it consists of a sanctuary, an anti-temple, and a temple, or as they are now called, a nave and two chancels; the upper chancel or sanctuary is semicircular at the east end, and has narrow pointed windows. On the south side are remains of a piscina, with a double chain, divided by a column, forming two plain pointed archways, between which is a bracket for a lamp. On the south wall of the lower chancel, according to antiquaries, who we suppose have visited this place, are several arches of Saxon character, but they are not at this time discernible to our eyes. Behind the communion table is a handsome monument to the memory of Edmund Nevill, lord Latimer, and reputed seventh earl of Westmoreland of that family; the effigies represent the earl, and his lady, Jane, countess of Westmoreland, in kneeling attitudes. Several other distinguished personages have been interred in the Church and churchyard, and among them the renowned antiquary Dr. Stukely, who, as appears by the

EAST HAM CHURCH.

register, was buried here in March 1765. The spot chosen for his interment was fixed upon by himself, during a visit to the rev. Mr. Sims, a former vicar of this parish; by his own request the turf was laid smoothly over his grave, without any monument.

At Green Street, a hamlet in East Ham parish, about one mile north-west of the Church, is an ancient mansion, with a brick tower adjoining, in which, according to current tradition, Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII. was at some period confined. This tale is evidently untrue, as the tower is of more modern date. The mansion itself is supposed to have been the residence of the Nevills, of whom earl Edmund was buried in East Ham Church.





Loringham Church, Spaw.

CORRINGHAM CHURCH,

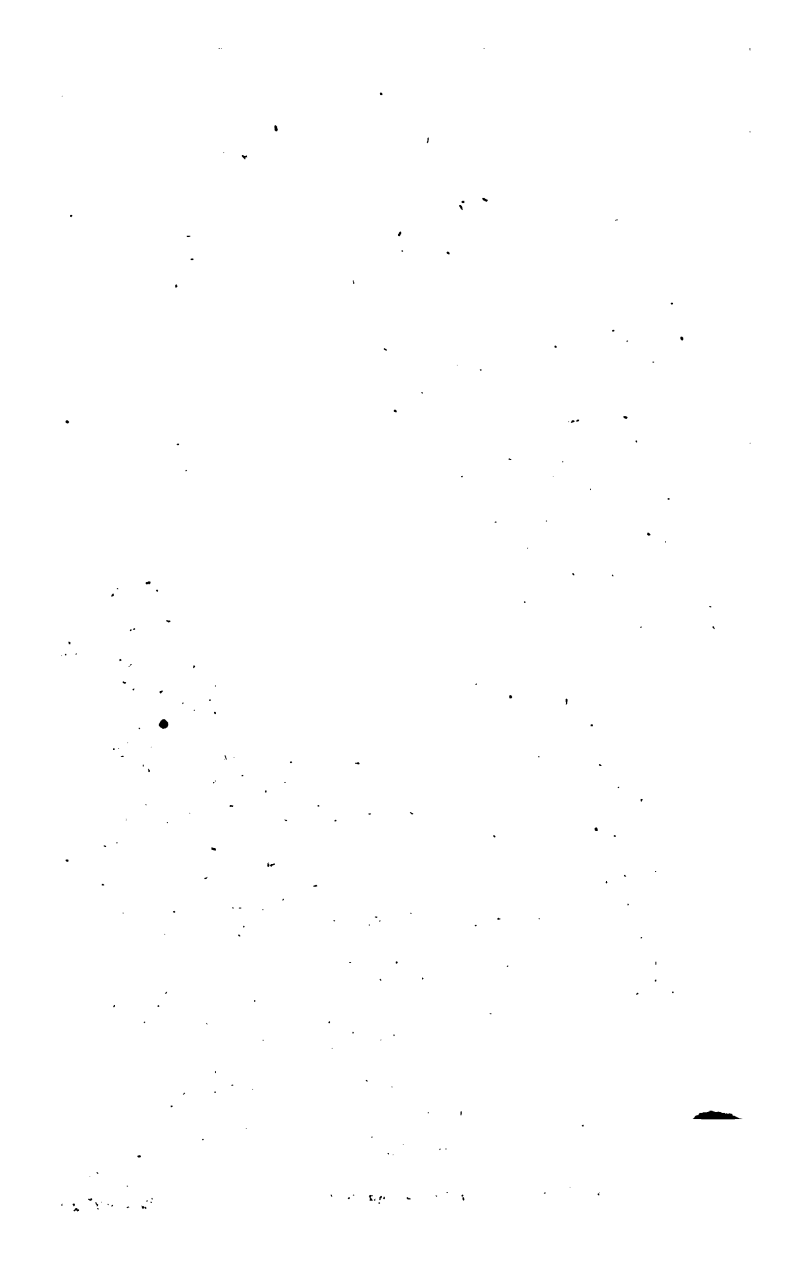
ESSEX.

THE Church at Corringham is an ancient structure, very simple in its architecture, but which exhibits in several parts specimens of the most unadorned Norman style, especially in the tower, which has two tiers of round-headed arches, some of which are excluded from sight by the luxuriant ivy, and other evergreens, which nearly cover the building.

The manor of Corringham was held of the bishops of London by the Bands, as early as the reign of king John ; several of this family were renowned warriors. Sir Wm. de Bands, who was sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in the year 1375, obtained liberty to enclose within his park twenty-two acres of land of the dean and canons of St. Paul's, in consideration of presenting them with a fat buck and doe yearly, on the day of the conversion and commemoration of St. Paul—" On these days the buck and doe were brought by one or more servants at the hour of the procession, and through the midst thereof, and offered at the high altar of St. Paul's cathedral ; after which the persons that brought the buck received of the dean and chapter, by the hands of their chamberlain, twelvenpence stirring for their entertainment ; but nothing when they

GORRINGHAM CHURCH.

brought the doe. The buck being brought to the steps of the altar, the dean and chapter appeared in copes and proper vestments, with garlands of roses on their heads, sent the body of the buck to be baked, and had the head and horns fixed on a pole before the cross, in their procession round about the church, till they issued at the west door, where the keeper that brought it blowed the death of the buck, and then the horns that were about the city answered him in the like manner, for which they had each, of the dean and chapter, fourpence in money, and their dinner; and the keeper, during his stay, meat, drink, and lodging, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with a loaf of bread, having on it a picture of St. Paul." This custom was continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when the manor appears to have passed into another family, and has since had various possessors.





Engraved by W. Marshall. Not to be used for any purpose without the permission of the Trustees of the Cathedral.

Part of the Treasury, Canterbury Cathedral.

THE TREASURY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,

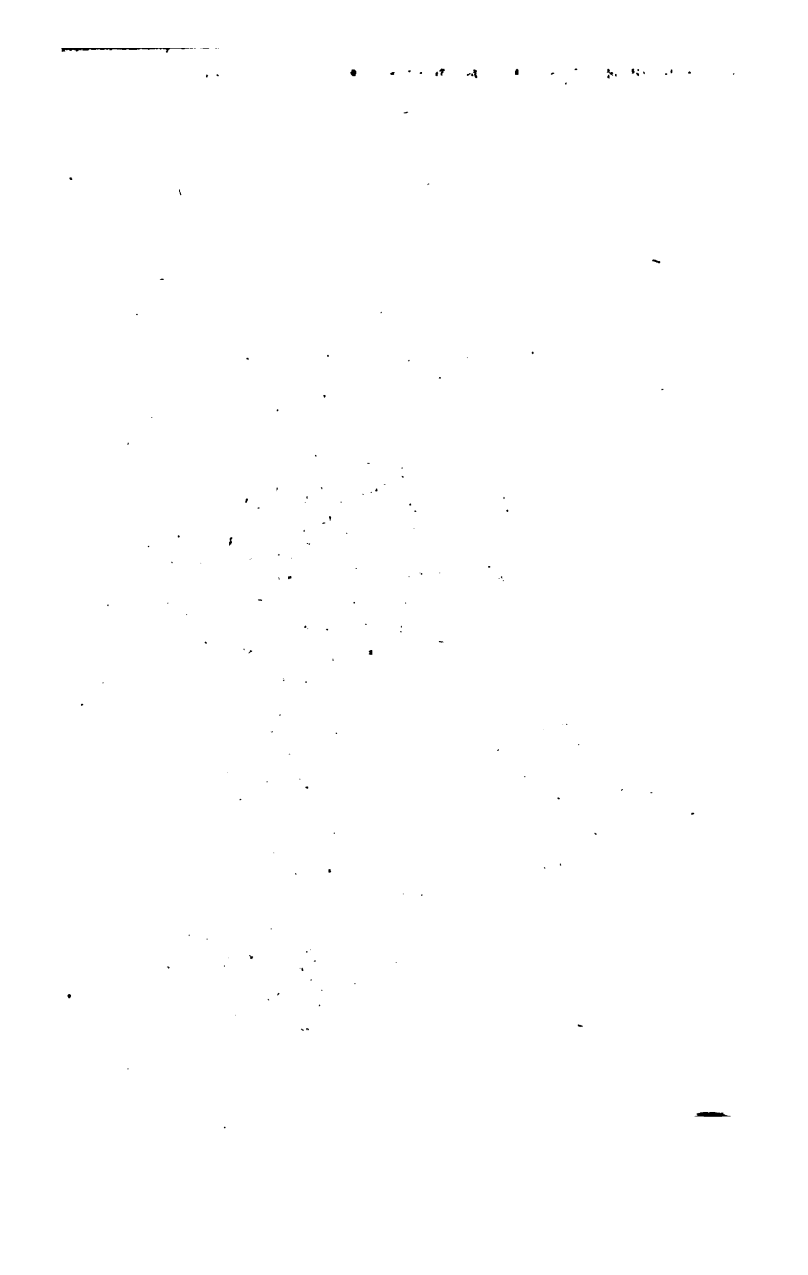
KENT.

THE Treasurer of the monastery of Christ's Church, at Canterbury, was one of the four great officers of the house ; the other three were the Cellarer, Sacrist, and Chamberlain : these domestics were persons of considerable consequence, their employments being both honourable and lucrative. The chamberlain's province extended to the charge of all the clothing for the monks ; he therefore retained a master tailor, second tailor, peltman, master botcher and his boy, besides three servants in the laundry. The sacrist had the oversight of the church, to keep all its utensils neat and clean, and to take care of the sacred vessels, the vestments, ornaments, and books. The cellarer had charge of the provisions, and presided over the malt-house and bake-house. The treasurer gathered the rents of the monastery, and took account of its expenditures. Several authors have represented the abuses occasioned by such a constitution of officers, and assert that great detriment was experienced thereby to the monastery, " because the several farms and profits belonging to the house were first committed to the trust and management of the domestics, afterwards

THE TREASURY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

particularly assigned and allotted to them in manner of prebendal portions, every monk having his own proper share appropriated to him. Hence the profession of poverty declined and ceased, the seeds of covetousness were sown, charity apparently dwindled and came to nothing, the wealth of the monastery was transferred to kindred and relations, and so administered food to licentiousness and all vices."

The annexed View represents an ancient entrance under the Treasury; the earth appears to have been raised nearly to the capitals of the pillars. The interior is an arched or vaulted passage, now occupied with useless lumber.





Engraved and Published by George Fowles, 11, Fleet Street, London, W.C.

Edwin the Redhead.

ELSTOW,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

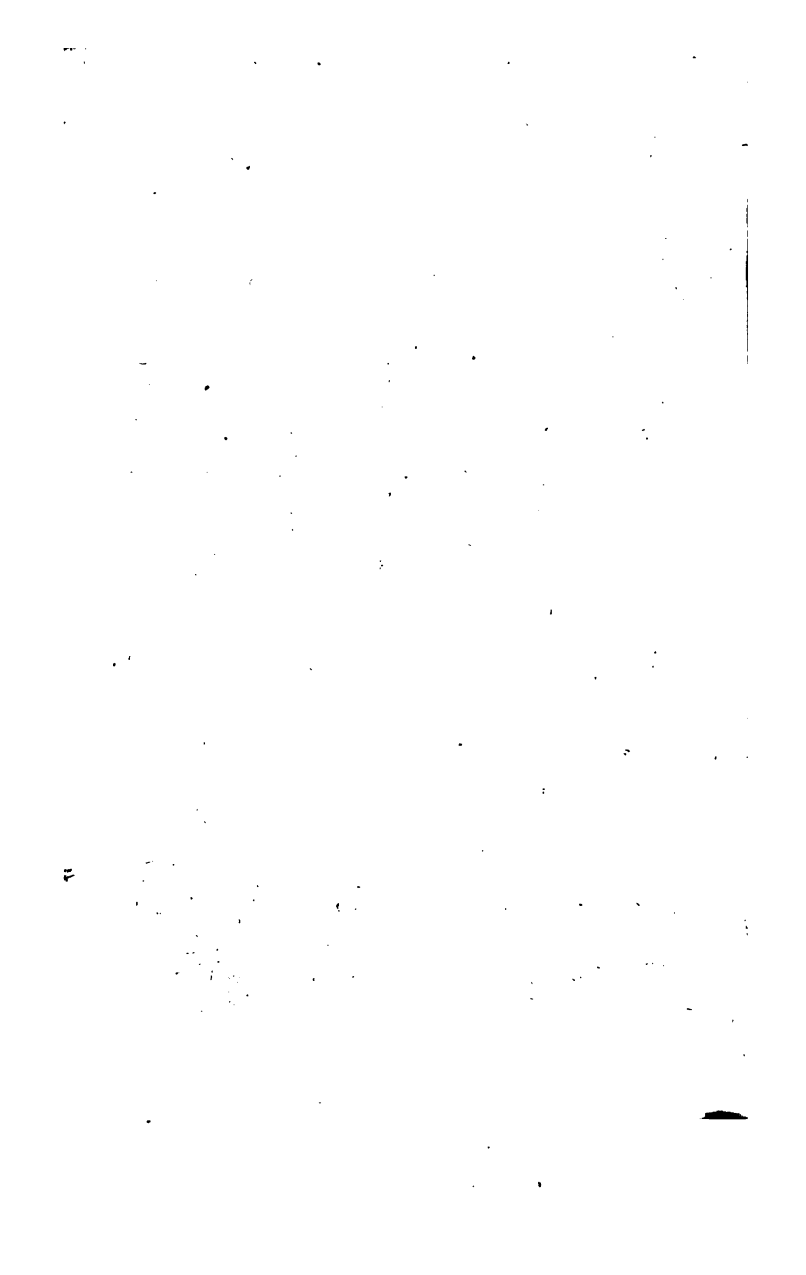
ELSTOW is about a mile distant from Bedford, and was formerly possessed of an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, and wife to Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, and Helena, the wife of Constantine the Great ; its revenues at the dissolution were valued at £284.

The church is a handsome structure, with a detached tower at the north-west. The north door is beautifully ornamented in the zigzag manner. Within the church are several shields of stone, charged with the cross, and other emblems of the Passion ; these were probably the abbey arms.

Elstow is not more remarkable for any thing than for being the birth-place of one of the most celebrated characters that this country ever produced. In the year 1628 was born here John Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress* : after receiving a common education, he was employed as a brazier, and worked at Bedford. He was afterwards a soldier in the parliament army ; and in 1656 he commenced preaching, and became very popular in that avocation. The persecuting spirit of the times soon

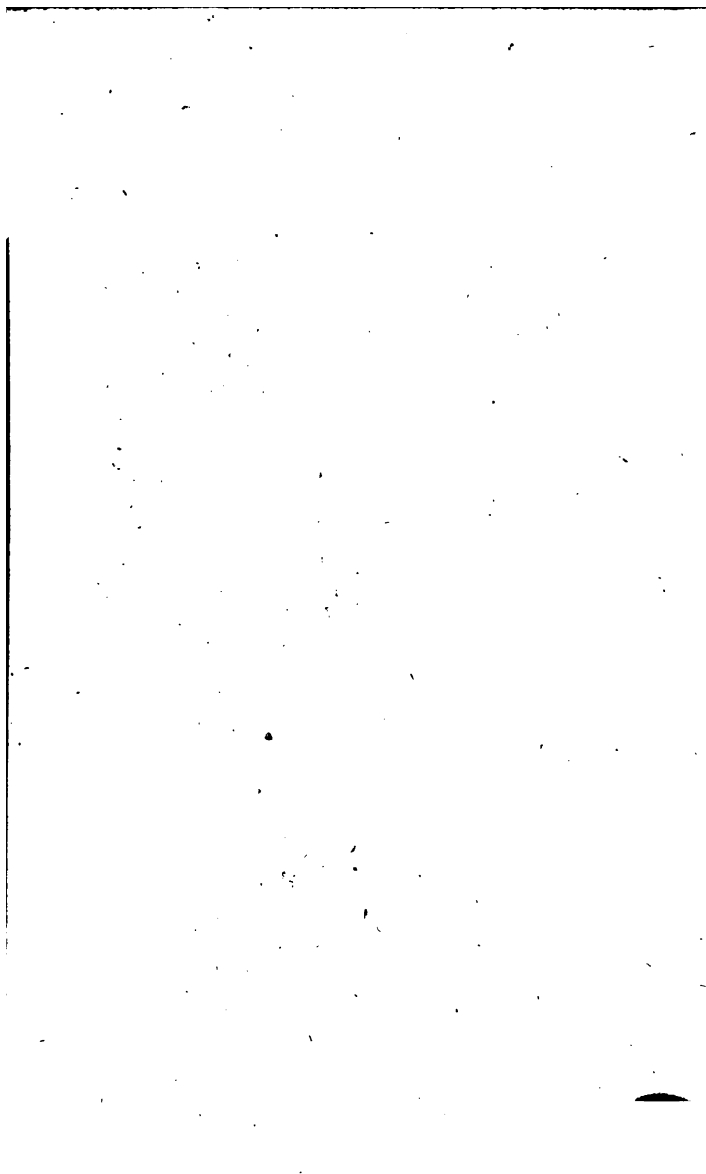
ELSTOW.

caused him to be arrested, and he remained twelve years in Bedford gaol, where he composed his most ingenious allegory. After a life of much suffering and eminent usefulness, in 1688 (as a pious writer observes), " He crossed the mystical Jordan, following his Christian Pilgrim to the celestial city."





St. Albans Church, Suffolk.





Designed by J. G. S. 1810

View of Blithburgh Ferry, Suffolk

Engraved by J. G. S.

BLITHBURGH CHURCH,

SUFFOLK.

THE only object now deserving of notice at Blithburgh is the Church, a curious building, and of considerable antiquity, 127 feet long, and fifty-four feet wide. The ruinous state of this edifice must excite the regret of every beholder, who has any regard for the preservation of beautiful specimens of church architecture. It is dubious whether more damage has been sustained by wanton dilapidations, or from neglect of properly amending. The tracery has been removed from the east and several other windows, and its place supplied with brick; and where the painted glass was damaged the vacuity is filled with mortar. Internally, the fine carved work has been scraped, and covered with whitewash, and the carvings on the roof, consisting of angels with expanded wings, bearing shields painted with the arms of various benefactors to the Church, are in a decaying state. Several images have been removed from the interior and exterior, and together with the tracery, taken from the windows, thrown in a promiscuous heap in the churchyard. The porch is still decorated with grotesque heads, and on each corner is an angel with ex-

BLITHBURGH CHURCH.

tended wings ; the buttress in the south aisle is likewise surmounted with figures ; but probably the caprice of the churchwarden may soon doom them to a similar fate with the others.

The Church consists of a nave and two aisles, divided by eight pointed arches and seven slender pillars : in the north aisle is a tomb, said to be Anna, king of the East Angles, and one in the chancel of Firmius, his son ; but Gardiner conjectures, that the former may be a monument for one of the Swillington's, lords of Blithburgh, and the latter for sir John Hopton. The pews are much carved, particularly two near the north side, on which are eighteen small figures, representing the apostles, and other Scripture characters. The font is octangular, standing on two steps of the same form, ornamented at each angle of the bottom of the pillar with non-descript animals, and the upper part with the busts of figures, with a band across their breasts, but much mutilated, and defaced with whitewash.

At a small distance north-east from the Church stand the remains of Blithburgh priory, supposed to be founded by the abbot and convent of St. Osith, in Essex, to whom king Henry I. granted the revenues of Blithburgh Church.

This house was included among those which cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull for suppressing, in order to apply the revenues towards the endowment of his college at

BLITHBURGH CHURCH.

Ipswich; but by some means his design was frustrated respecting this establishment, which continued until the general dissolution, when it contained only five reli-



Font, Blithburgh Church

BLITHBURN CHURCH.

gious; and its annual revenues were estimated at £48:8:10. Henry VIII. granted the possessions of the priory to sir Arthur Hopton.

INDEX TO VOL. II.



*As this Work is not paged, the References are made to the Printer's
Signature-Letters at the Bottom of the Pages.*

Sig.	Subjects described.	Counties.
	{ Dunblane	Perthshire.
B	{ Stane Street	Sussex.
	{ Ancient Coffin Lid	Argyleshire.
	{ Canonbury	Middlesex.
C	{ Monument in Pelynt Chur.	Cornwall.
	{ Farley Castle	Somersetshire.
	{ Hever Castle	Kent.
	{ Rochester Castle	Ditto.
	{ Ashby Canons	Northamptonshire.
D	{ Ewis Harold	Herefordshire.
	{ Thwaite Church	Norfolk.
	{ Whaddon Hall	Buckinghamshire.
	{ Holy Ghost Chapel, Basing- stoke	Hampshire.
	{ Monument in Penshurst Church	Kent.
E	{ Truro Church	Cornwall.
	{ Tomb of Jenkin Wyrhale, Newland Churchyard ..	Gloucestershire.

INDEX.

Sig.	Subjects described.	Counties.
	Market Cross and Wolsey's Gate, Ipswich.....	Suffolk.
	Christ's Hospital	Middlesex.
F	College of Physicians	Ditto.
	Monument of Bishop Cantilupe	Herefordshire.
	St. Bartholomew's Hospital	Middlesex.
	Middle Temple Hall.....	Ditto.
G	Ditto Church.....	Ditto.
	Kenelworth Church	Warwickshire.
	Framlingham Castle.....	Suffolk.
	All Saints Church.....	Ditto.
	Leiston Abbey	Ditto.
H	Worlingworth Church	Ditto.
	Walberswich Church	Ditto.
	East Ham Church.....	Essex.
	Corringham Church.....	Ditto.
	The Treasury, Canterbury Cathedral	Kent.
I	Elstow	Bedfordshire.
	Blithburgh Church.....	Suffolk.

LIST OF PLATES TO VOL. II.

ANCIENT Coffin Lid	Argyleshire.
Elstow Church	Bedfordshire.
South Porch ditto (Vignette Title) }	
Whaddon Hall	Buckinghamshire.
Monument in Pelynt Church.....	Cornwall.
Part of Truro Church	
Eastham Church.....	Essex.
Corringham Church.....	
Tomb of Jenkin Wyrhale.....	Gloucestershire.
Holy Ghost Chapel.....	Hampshire.
Harold Church	Herefordshire.
Monument of Bishop Cantilupe..	
Hever Castle	Kent.
West Door of Rochester Cathedral	
Part of ditto	
Monument in Penshurst Church.	
Monument of Sir Stephen de Pe-	
chester	Middlesex.
The Treasury, Canterbury Cathed-	
ral	
Manor House, Canonbury	
Hall of Christ's Hospital.....	
Writing School ditto	
Part of the Grey Friars Monastery	
ditto.....	
Physician's College	
Temple Hall	
Entrance to Temple Church	
Part of the Temple Church	
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	

LIST OF PLATES.

South Door, Thwaite Church.....	Norfolk.
Entrance to Canons Ashby Chur.	Northamptonshire.
South-east View of Dunblane Ca-	} Perthshire.
thedral	
North-west ditto	
Nave ditto	
Chorister Seats ditto	
Downe Castle.....	} Somersetshire.
Remains of ditto	
Foxley Castle.....	
Part of ditto	} Sussex.
Stane Street.....	
Market Cross, Ipswich	} Suffolk.
Wolsey's Gate ditto	
All Saints Church.....	
Framlingham Castle.....	
Leiston Abbey.....	
Worlingworth Church	
Font in ditto	
Walberswich Church	} Warwickshire.
Bliithburgh Church.....	
Font in ditto (Vignette Tailpiece)	
Remains of Bliithburgh Abbey....	
Kenelworth Church	

1

2

3

4

FINE ARTS LIBRARY



3 2044 034 746 578

NOT TO LEAVE LIBRARY

**This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.**

**A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.**

Please return promptly.

